

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Iran Sputters In Drive for Dominance

**A Weakening Economy And Internal Unrest Disarm Regional Threat**

By Elaine Sciolino  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the three years since Iraq was defeated in the Gulf war, Iran's drive to become a regional superpower has been thwarted by a worsening economy and an internal political struggle. Despite the U.S. government's official portrayal of Iran as a rogue regime with similarities to Iraq before its invasion of Kuwait, Tehran lacks the money, military equipment, and trained personnel to seriously threaten its neighbors, experts on the country contend.

According to this revisionist view, Iran is getting weaker, not stronger.

"The regime is facing serious internal problems with no solutions," said Shaul Bakhash, author of a forthcoming book on Islam and politics in Iran. "This is an exhausted revolution. It is a regime out of touch and talking to itself, not one that can afford to project its power abroad in a major way."

For several years, the government has suffered from high inflation and unemployment, rapid population growth, a mounting foreign debt that it can no longer repay, and waning popular support for the Shiite Muslim clerics who control the country.

The bombing last month in Meshed of the holiest Shiite shrine in Iran on the most solemn day of the year, killing at least two dozen pilgrims, has added to the government's sense of vulnerability.

Declining world oil prices have shaved 30 percent from Iranian oil revenue in the past year, while declining production ability has made the country unable to meet its quota allowed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

"The Iranians desperately need to rebuild their oil fields," said Vahan Zemyan, an economist and director of the Petroleum Finance Co., a consulting firm in Washington. "They have serious production problems, primarily because they have not been able to replace the spare parts and do all the maintenance work."

Iran's imports from the United States in the first quarter, which consist mostly of oil-related equipment, totaled \$90 million, compared with \$217 million in the first quarter of 1993.

President Hashemi Rafsanjani has been

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## France Skirts Face-Off With Rwanda Rebels

By Jonathan C. Randal  
Washington Post Service

GIKONGORO, Rwanda — France began a strategic retreat Tuesday from threatened military escalation in Rwanda, effectively agreeing to withdraw its intervention forces from most of the country in return for rebel tolerance of a humanitarian security zone in the southwest.

The still-informal agreement left the way open for the predominantly Tutsi insurgents of the Rwanda Patriotic Front to launch an offensive in the northwest against the reeling Hutu government forces that two days ago lost the capital, Kigali, and the city of Butare.

Outlines of an agreement apparently were worked out between French emissaries and the Patriotic Front in Kampala, the capital of Uganda, which long has provided the insurgents with political and material support.

Significantly, both sides at the highest level signaled the sudden improvement in relations. Paul Kagame, the Patriotic Front commander in chief, announced in Kigali that his forces "were not seeking a clash" with the fewer than 1,000 French troops deployed in western Rwanda.

"We don't want to take the entire country and we don't need to," Mr. Kagame said.

President François Mitterrand of France announced the French retreat during a visit to South Africa, insisting that "the RPF is not our enemy" and "we are not trying to prevent its eventual success" in the three-month civil war.

Mr. Mitterrand thus appeared to be accepting the inevitable.

In Paris, Foreign Minister Alain Juppé, who has repeatedly expressed bitterness at the lack of international participation in Paris's virtually go-it-alone operation,

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### Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L.	Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh	
Cameroon	1.400 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Rials	
Egypt	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	2.00 R.	
France	9.00 FF	Senegal	200 PTAS	
Gabon	9.00 FF	Spain	200 PTAS	
Greece	2.600 Lira	Tunisia	1.000 Din	
Italy	1.120 CFA	Turkey	35.000	
Ivory Coast	1.120 CFA	U.A.E.	2.50 Dirh	
Jordan	1 JD	U.S. Mail	1 \$1.10	
Lebanon	1.50 U.S. Mail			



Yasser Arafat having a cheerful conversation during his visit to Jericho with two ultraorthodox Jews who are members of a sect opposed to Zionism.

## For Arafat's Return, an Uneasy Finale in Jericho

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

JERICHO — Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, alighted Tuesday from an Egyptian helicopter in the ancient city of Jericho and formally established the new self-rule regime that will govern the Gaza Strip and Jericho.

But Mr. Arafat's day, his first in the West Bank since 1967, seemed to be an awkward and unsettling finale to his voyage of return.

Under a blanket of oppressive heat, Palestinians who came to hear Mr. Arafat, many of them former prisoners in Israeli jails, grew indignant when they

were forced to stand behind two layers of barbed wire fence at the welcoming ceremony.

They trampled the fence to get closer but collided with Mr. Arafat's protective cordon of armed soldiers.

The welcome was further cooled by the fact that Palestinians in the West Bank apparently decided not to come to Jericho in large numbers to see Mr. Arafat.

A few thousand crowded into a field outside a bus station for the ceremony, far fewer than the tens of thousands from West Bank towns and villages who came

to see the arrival of the new Palestinian police force a few weeks earlier.

Mr. Arafat complained that Israel had blocked Palestinians from coming. Israel denied that it had directly barred Palestinians from traveling to Jericho, but

relatively small groups of militant Jewish settlers were allowed to burn tires and block roads for hours, and witnesses said the army moved against them only hesitantly.

As a result, Palestinians in the West Bank may have decided not to take the risks involved.

Another possible reason for the low turnout was that most of the West Bank

remains under Israeli occupation and its residents are less enthusiastic about the new self-rule regime than those who live in Gaza and Jericho.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and Mr. Arafat are to meet in Paris on Wednesday for the first time since the Gaza-Jericho peace accord was signed May 4, and their agenda includes talks on expanding self-rule to the rest of the West Bank.

While blocking roads, the Jewish settlers failed to stage massive demonstrations that they had boasted would disrupt Mr. Arafat's visit. Instead, small

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## European Business in Midst of Corruption Cleanup

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The arrest of another of France's leading businessmen on corruption charges this week shook the bourse and the business establishment, but it may soon become a more common event.

Corruption is now considered by many businessmen to be as much of a threat to efficiency and a distortion of the market as trade barriers, and the signs are that Europe is in the early stages of a vast cleanup.

As Western Europe climbs out of its most traumatic recession in a generation, the view of many in finance and industry is that it is time for renewal — evidently

extending well beyond mere corporate restructuring.

In fact, the anti-corruption drive launched two years ago by courageous Milan magistrates appears to be spreading across Europe, with investigators in

### NEWS ANALYSIS

France, Spain and Germany emboldened by Italy's example.

"Italy was the trigger," said Professor George Taucher, a specialist in business ethics at the International Institute for Management Development in Lausanne, Switzerland. Mr. Taucher and others said

it was only logical that corruption scandals in European banking and industry were now coming to light after a free-wheeling decade of greed and loose business morals.

"Long periods of prosperity usually end in scandal," Mr. Taucher said. "The 1920s were renowned for scandals that emerged in the 1930s. There is no doubt that you've got emboldened magistrates now. And several scandals will collapse of their own weight."

In France, the arrest Monday of Pierre Suard, the chairman of Alcatel Alsthom SA who was charged with forgery, fraud, and corruption, was only the latest in a

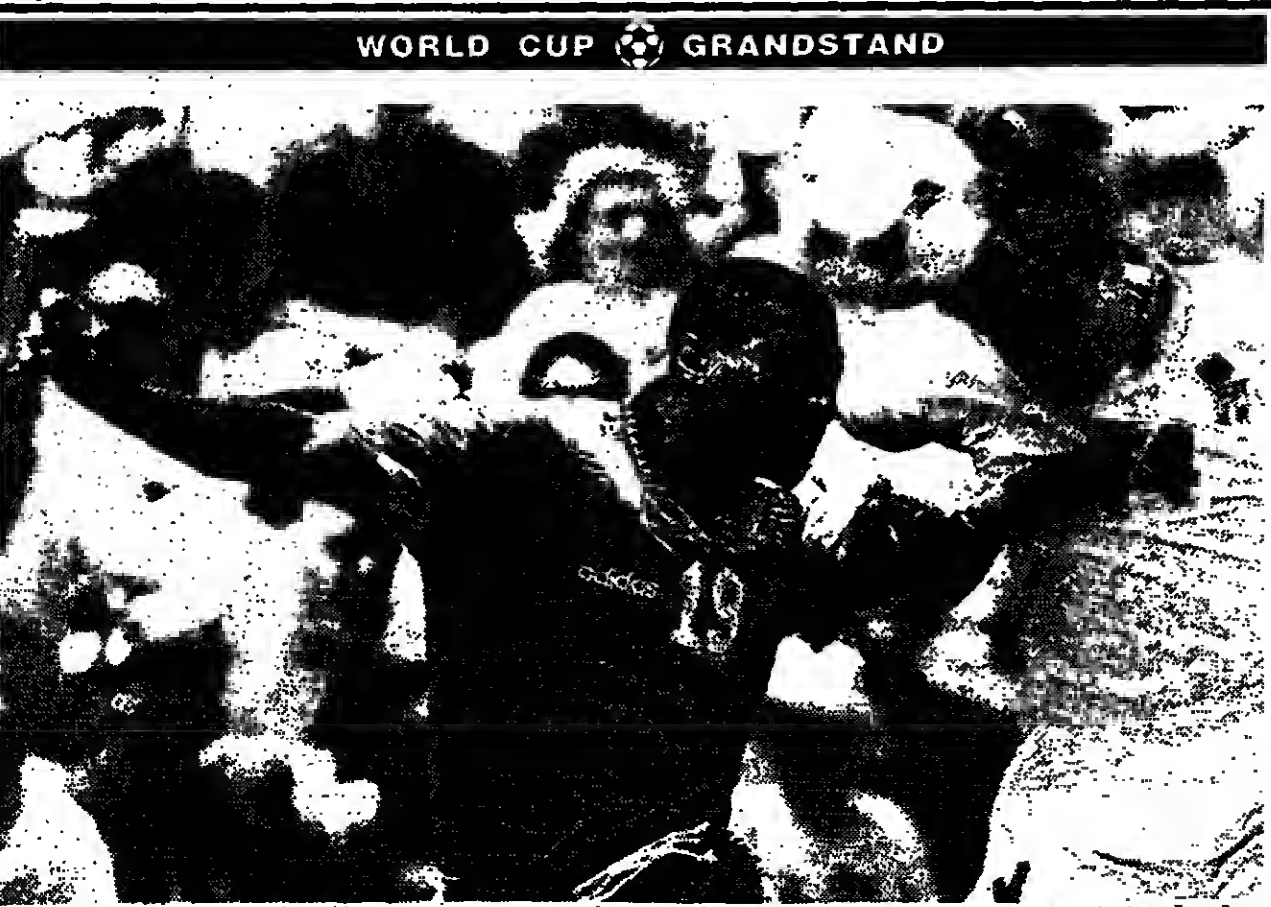
series of judicial attacks on big names in French capitalism. (Page 11)

Earlier this year a Geneva magistrate began investigating executives at Credit Lyonnais in connection with the state-owned bank's dealings with a bankrupt Swiss company involved in the controversial 1990 takeover of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc., the Hollywood studio.

Last month the Paris bourse was rocked by the jailing in Brussels of Didier Pinesau-Valencienne, the chairman of Schneider SA who was charged with fraud and held for two weeks.

And last week, French magistrates or-

See SCANDALS, Page 4



Michael Emenalo of Nigeria competing for the ball with Nicola Bertl of Italy, which won the match, 2-1, in overtime.

### Italy 2, Nigeria 1

Roberto Baggio broke the tie for the penalty spot in the 12th minute of extra time, after having scored his first goal of the tournament in the 39th minute to tie Nigeria. It was the first second-round match to go beyond the normal 90 minutes.

### A Roar for the Irish Crowd

The Irish fans have been among the most rabid and enthusiastic of the World Cup. "We have the greatest fans

in the world, bar none," said Andy Townsend, the Irish captain. If only "Jack's lads" had given them more to cheer about.

### Seduced Americans?

If commentators in other parts of the world are to be believed, that cultural imperialism, the United States, has submitted to the seductive charms of an alien sport. "This is nothing less than a cultural revolution, a victory by the Old Continent, the revenge of the colonized," wrote Frédéric Pages in Le Canard Enchaîné, a French weekly.

### The Garden State's Weeds

Many fans from abroad who came to New York without reservations have found a side of New Jersey that the Garden State would love to hide: the factories, the strip malls, the no-tell motels where rates are \$27 for three hours — or \$30 for a mirrored room.

Quarterfinal matches: Saturday — Italy vs. Spain, in Foxboro, Massachusetts, 19:05 GMT; Netherlands vs. Brazil, in Dallas, 19:05 GMT; Sunday — Mexico-Bulgaria winner vs. Germany, in East Rutherford, New Jersey, 19:05 GMT; Sweden vs. Romania, in Stanford, California, 19:05 GMT.

World Cup report: Pages 17, 18 and 19

## Hungarians in Romania Battle Cultural Onslaught

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

CLUJ, Romania — A bronze statue of a 15th century king in this old Transylvanian city has become the unlikely object of a political battle between Romanian nationalists and the country's sizable Hungarian minority.

The fight over the old statue, depicting King Matthias towering over Unity Square in the center of town, has provided a stark reminder that Yugoslavia is not the only place in the Balkans where nationalist passions are vulnerable to exploitation by extremist politicians.

The struggle is ostensibly over whether to permit an archaeological search for what may be a forum from Roman times beneath Unity Square.

For two weeks, thousands of Hungarian demonstrators have blocked Romanian archaeologists from beginning an exploratory dig at one end of the square. They say the dig is not a scientific exercise but rather a political ploy by Romania's growing ultranationalist movement to remove the statue.

Some Romanians have made Matthias into a symbol of what they say was 500 years of oppression under Hungarian rule.

The real issue, both sides say, is an attempt by ethnic Romanians to assert cultural and political dominance over the country's declining Hungarian minority, which is estimated now to be between 1.6 million and 2 million in a total population of 23 million.

Most of the Hungarians in Romania live in the province of Transylvania. The city of Cluj, once a cultural and political center of Hungarians, is being aggressively Romanianized.

That a statue and an archaeological dig have come to dominate the political life of this city of more than 300,000 reflects how aggressively Romania's ultranationalists are exploiting emotional symbols to rally Romanian sentiment.

Romania is governed by a weak minority government that relied on the extreme Romanian National Unity Party to rescue

See ROMANIA, Page 4

### Kiosk

## Mandela's Finance Minister Resigns

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Derek Keys, the respected finance minister retained by the African National Congress to make black rule more palatable to business, announced Tuesday that he would resign for personal reasons.

A prominent banker, Christo Liebenberg, was selected to succeed him.

Mr. Keys said his departure from government had nothing to do with policy differences within President Nelson Mandela's government.

Even before his announcement, rumors that Mr. Keys would resign weakened the South African currency.

Dow Jones	Trub Index
Up 5.83	Up 0.31%
3852.48	111.88
The Dollar	Time, close
New York	1.5803
DM	1.5437
Pound	98.925
Yen	5.4175
FF	5.467

Book Review  
Crossword

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# At Summit, Few Expect Much From Japan's New Leader

By Steven Brull  
International Herald Tribune

**TOKYO** — When Tomiichi Murayama arrives at the Group of Seven industrialized nations summit meeting in Naples on Friday, Japan's new Socialist prime minister will have a unique advantage — a total lack of experience in international affairs and the most minimal of expectations placed upon him.

A stronger and more seasoned statesman would be pressed hard to defend Japan's unfinished macroeconomic and trade policies at a summit meeting concerned with promoting global growth and jobs.

But Mr. Murayama will very likely find that despite Japan's gaping global trade surplus of \$130 billion last year, his counterparts will settle for promises of future actions and reassurances that he plans to make no drastic changes to economic and security policies.

U.S. officials have already played down expectations, saying that it is unrealistic to expect the new government to be prepared to cut a deal, even in talks that have dragged on since their inception exactly one year — and four Japanese prime ministers — ago.

The Ministry of International Trade and In-

dustrial and the Ministry of Finance "will once again be able to make a case not to do anything to Japan now, not to do anything that hurts," said Chalmers Johnson, president of the Japan Policy Research Institute in Santa Monica, California.

"It's not totally accidental," he said. "Plenty of people in the bureaucracy want to buy time and milk America for as long as possible."

Mr. Murayama, 70, leads a coalition beset with internal conflict, and making tougher demands would only risk escalating tensions and driving up the yen even higher against the dollar, with potentially precarious consequences for financial markets.

"Low expectations are a politician's greatest asset," said Yasunori Sone, professor of political science at Keio University. "This will allow Murayama to survive."

Mr. Murayama, who last week became prime minister of a bizarre coalition government uniting the Socialists with their arch-rivals, the Liberal Democrats, has been the first to boast of his lack of qualifications for leading the world's second-biggest economy.

The son of a fisherman in Kyushu, in southern Japan, he honed his early skills in local politics

representing labor interests. He put his skills to good use in the Socialist Party, which until last year was the perennial opposition.

He has little experience as a leader and has never served in a cabinet position.

He has over taken part in high-powered international conferences, or learned to speak a second language.

He has traveled abroad only five times, always as a member of a group.

Japanese bureaucrats have subjected Mr. Murayama to extended cram sessions to prepare for the Naples meeting, but since debate could flow in unexpected directions, a few basic principles reportedly have been hammered home: Keep your head down and say as little as possible.

Insofar as the summit meeting is more talk than a tough negotiation, Mr. Murayama is very likely to escape unscathed.

He will tell his G-7 counterparts that Japan intends to spur growth in its economy by extending the 6.0 trillion yen tax cut imposed this year for at least another year.

The United States and European countries have been pressing Japan to make the cuts permanent, but a final agreement to do so has been

delayed by the Ministry of Finance, which wants an agreement to raise consumption taxes later to pay for them.

The most Japan can pledge at the talks, the deputy chief cabinet secretary, Hiroyuki Sonoda, said Tuesday, was an effort to try to complete by the end of the year a comprehensive tax reform package outlining a way to finance income tax cuts with an eventual increase in consumption taxes.

Mr. Murayama also will promise an increase in public works spending, again without offering specific figures.

His major hurdle will come on Friday, hours before the sessions begin, when he meets President Bill Clinton. The session will be the first between Japanese and U.S. leaders since the framework trade negotiations, designed to expand American access to Japanese markets, broke down last February.

Both countries had hoped to reach agreement on at least one of the framework's three priority areas: government procurement, insurance and autos and auto parts. This now seems unobtainable.

Still, with Mr. Clinton wary of a standoff that could further weaken the dollar, analysts say he is likely to be accommodating.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Seoul Might Ease Its Ban on North

**SEOUL (AP)** — The prime minister of South Korea said Tuesday that the country would consider revising its law that bans contact with North Korea if a summit meeting between the North and South reduces tension on the Peninsula.

But the official, Lee Yung-Duk, said that the revision of the law was "not desirable" at this time because North Korea had yet to show any change in its policy of spreading communism in the South.

Under the law, any South Korean found engaging in activities that might favor the Stalinist regime in North Korea, or trying to make contacts with North Koreans without government permission, is liable to a stiff jail sentence for "anti-state activities."

### Northern Yemen Claims Aden Gain

**SANA'A, Yemen (AP)** — Northern Yemeni leaders claimed their troops won control of most of the southern stronghold of Aden on Tuesday, an advance that would point to imminent victory against the secessionist south.

Southern officials denied the claim. The 400,000 people in Aden are increasingly short of water, food and medical supplies, and relief officials fear the city is on the verge of catastrophic health problems. The center of the port has become crowded as people flee the advancing troops.

Aden has been the focus of most of the fighting in the civil war that broke out May 4 after issues that had been left unresolved in the 1990 unification of the two Yemens grew into a seemingly irreconcilable feud between leaders.

### Hong Kong Bars Deleting History

**HONG KONG (AP)** — The Hong Kong government says history textbooks can include accounts of the 1989 massacre in Beijing of pro-democracy demonstrators, ending a dispute over suggestions for a 20-year wait before the events go into the books.

Dominic Wong, director of education, said Monday night that his department did not have the power to delete material in history textbooks.

The Education Department suggested to two publishers last month that they remove a reference to China's 1989 attack on demonstrators from two history school books. The move provoked an angry reaction from the press and some lawmakers, who accused the government of trying to placate China, which regains sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997.

### Greeks Protest as Neofascists Dock

**PIRAEUS, Greece (AP)** — About 200 leftist demonstrators scuffled briefly with the police in the port of Piraeus on Tuesday in an effort to prevent a visit by members of Italy's neofascist National Alliance.

About 700 passengers on the Achille Lauro, on a fund-raising cruise for the party, disembarked and left safely through another entrance. They later visited the ancient temples of the Acropolis in Athens. The demonstrators shouted anti-fascist slogans but did not break through the police cordon. The Italian rightists are on a 12-day cruise including visits to the Italian port of Genoa, Egypt, Cyprus and Greece.

Gianfranco Fini, the National Alliance's leader, rejects the label "neofascist" and calls his party "postfascist." Since joining Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's conservative governing coalition, he has repeatedly pledged allegiance to parliamentary democracy.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Air Travelers Face Strikes in Italy

**ROME (AP)** — A rash of strikes this week and next could complicate air travel in Italy just as the vacation season picks up and the Group of Seven meeting gets under way in Naples.

Air traffic controllers have scheduled a nationwide strike from 7 A.M. to 3 P.M. on Friday, the day the summit meeting opens. Controllers will strike Thursday at Milan's Linate airport from 7 A.M. to 3 P.M. and at Rome's Fiumicino airport from 7 A.M. to 3 P.M. on Friday.

The three main labor federations have also called for a general strike against Alitalia on Monday.

A truck fire closed the St. Gotthard road tunnel, a major link between Italy and the rest of Europe, on Tuesday. It is expected to reopen Saturday.

The British rail union announced one-day strikes on July 13 and July 20 to add to one already planned this week, and threatened two days of stoppages a week if no agreement was reached by late July.

All 81 passengers traveling from Italy to Greece on the ferry Raffaello were evacuated safely to another ship Tuesday after a truck caught fire in the hold. The 58 members of the crew remained aboard and brought the fire under control.

The National Park Service wants to charge climbers \$200 to ascend the highest peak in the United States, Mount McKinley in Alaska. Even casual visitors to the park would have to pay up to \$30 for bus rides that have been free until now. "Climbers are an expensive lot," said an official.

## Australia Calls Off Hanoi Visit Over Rights

The Associated Press

**HANOI** — Vietnam expressed regret Tuesday that an Australian delegation has called off a planned visit, but at the same time defended a decision to block discussion of its human rights record.

A delegation led by Australian lawmakers and accompanied by members of the Vietnamese community in Australia was ready to go to Vietnam on Thursday. Human rights concerns were high on the agenda.

The trip was canceled after Vietnam refused to issue a visa to one member who said publicly that an inquiry into human rights was the group's main goal.

"That announcement goes entirely against the agreement between Vietnam and Australia, displaying a lack of respect for the national sovereignty of Vietnam and causing indignation in Vietnamese public opinion," the Foreign Affairs Ministry said in a statement.

The communiqué said that the Australian who made the comment, Quang Luu, was repeating "wrong statements" that some Australian officials had made previously and that Vietnam had criticized at the time.

Vietnam made clear to Australia that the delegation must make "a normal friendship visit" if it wanted to come, the ministry statement added.

"Sadly, it does appear that the time is not yet right in Vietnam for the kind of dialogue we had in mind," the Australian foreign minister, Gareth Evans, said Monday. Hanoi had also canceled planned visits to a prison and an ethnic minority area, prompting Mr. Evans to call off the trip Monday night.

Vietnam has consistently rejected any move by international groups to investigate human rights, but it consented to the idea of a consultative mission from Australia.

The planned trip was first discussed when Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet went to Australia in 1993 and invited ethnic Vietnamese to revisit their homeland.

The dispute came as a blow to Australia's normally warm relations with Vietnam, a former foe. During the Vietnam War, 47,000 Australian troops fought against the Communist forces, and 504 of them died.

Reforming ties with Vietnam has been a cornerstone of the Canberra government's campaign to integrate Australia into the Asian economies.



**BENT OUT OF SHAPE** — A 13-year-old girl performing contortions for spare change in a park in Guangzhou, the capital of southern China's Guangdong Province. The boomtowns of southern and eastern China attract many who aim to make money.

## China Executes 2 in Graft Fight

### Beijing's Drive Targets Corrupt Officials

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BEIJING** — China, trying to root out corruption that has sprung up along with economic reforms, executed two former officials and jailed two others for stiff terms, the official People's Daily reported Tuesday.

Guo Ziwen, 52, was sentenced to death for taking 468,000 yuan (\$54,000) in bribes and obtaining 1.09 million yuan through selling foreign currency quotas illegally, the newspaper said.

Mr. Guo, who was executed Monday, was former general manager of China Coal Sales & Transportation Co., an enter-

prise run by the central government. Hu Cong, 38, who also was executed Monday, had been charged with taking bribes of 1.37 million yuan to extend state loans to unqualified borrowers illegally.

He was a former mid-ranking official of the government-owned China Rural Development Trust & Investment Co. The Supreme Court of 6 and 12 years for two officials of government departments accused of taking bribes.

The government, citing concerns about social stability, has sought to strengthen its anti-

corruption drive, giving prominent coverage to cases involving senior officials in an effort to deflect criticism that only low-ranking officials are being targeted.

More than 15,000 party and government officials were disciplined for corruption in the first quarter of 1994, according to official reports.

However, numerous anti-corruption campaigns in the past have failed to have any lasting impact, and the government has acknowledged that corruption is now worse than at any time since the Communists came to power in 1949. (Reuters, AFP)

## Indonesian Press Protests Publication Ban

Agence France-Press

**JAKARTA** — About 150 journalists in Indonesia resumed protests on behalf of three banned news publications Tuesday, less than a week after security officials vowed to quell any new demonstrations.

Journalists from several organizations chanted, read poems and waved banners in front of Jakarta's press council office, urging the government to lift the ban.

Dozens of policemen in anti-

riot gear stood by near the building's gate but the situation remained peaceful, despite a warning last month from the Jakarta police chief, who promised a crackdown on further protests.

Last month, the government revoked licenses to publish from three popular magazines: Tempo, Editor and Detik — which had criticized a minister close to President Suharto.

Journalists said Tuesday that any measures taken against news organizations should be done through legal proceedings.

## Driver Saw a Black Enter Simpson Home

The Associated Press

**LOS ANGELES** — The limousine driver who took O.J. Simpson to the airport the night his former wife and her friend were slain testified Tuesday that he did not find the former football star at home at first but saw a black person entering the door a few minutes before 11 P.M.

Another prosecution witness said he was with Mr. Simpson at his home at 9:45 P.M. but did not see him again until he was about to get in the limousine. He also spoke of being frightened by a thumping sound outside his guest house about 10:40 P.M. Neither witness saw Mr. Simpson leaving the house.

The times are important because one of Mr. Simpson's attorneys has said he was told the slayings happened about 11 P.M. on June 12, and Mr. Simpson was at home waiting for his ride to the airport for a flight to Chicago at that time. But some testimony has suggested Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald Goldman were killed between 10 and 11 P.M.

Mrs. Simpson, 35, and Mr. Goldman, 25, were killed in front of Mrs. Simpson's condominium about two miles from her former husband's home. Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty to murder. The purpose

of the preliminary hearing is to determine if he should stand trial.

In his testimony, the driver, Allan Park, said no one answered at Mr. Simpson's home when he rang the bell at a gate 10:40 to 10:50 P.M. He was supposed to pick up Mr. Simpson at 10:45 P.M. for a ride to the airport.

Shortly before 11 P.M., he saw a 6-foot, 200-pound (183-centimeter, 90-kilogram) black person go into the house, Mr. Park said, and then a voice sounding like Mr. Simpson's came on the intercom, and "He told me he overslept, that he just got out of the shower and he'd be down in a minute."

Asked about Mr. Simpson's demeanor when he finally came down, Mr. Park said, "I never met him before, and everything seemed O.K. to me." He said he saw no sign of injury to Mr. Simpson.

Also testifying Thursday was Brian Kaelin, a friend of Mr. Simpson and of Mrs. Simpson, who was staying in one of Mr. Simpson's guest apartments.

He said he and Mr. Simpson chatted a few times the day of the killings. He recalled Mr. Simpson saying that he and his former wife "were not together anymore." He said he and Mr. Simpson went out for

hamburgers in the evening, returning around 9:45 P.M.

Mr. Kaelin said he was back in his room after that and around 10:40 P.M. he heard three thumps outside his bedroom, and thought it was an earthquake or a prowler. He said the thumps were so strong they knocked a picture on his wall crooked.

He said he went outside and looked around, but it was dark, he was frightened and he did not have a good flashlight. Mr. Kaelin said he admitted the limousine through the gate, then a short time later saw Mr. Simpson with the driver, getting ready to leave. Mr. Kaelin testified that Mr. Simpson agreed to help him look for the prowler, but then Mr. Simpson realized how late it was and left for the airport for his 11:45 P.M. flight.

In his testimony, Mr. Park told the prosecutor, Marcia Clark, that he did not remember seeing Mr. Simpson's white Ford Bronco outside the house when he came by one of the compound's two gates.

He said until the black person arrived at the house, he saw only one upstairs light on, no one answered the intercom and no one answered a call he made from a car telephone into the house.

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Bolivia 00591-0012	Indonesia 0062-0012	Luxembourg 00352-0012	Lebanon 00961-0012	Slovenia 00386-0012	Venezuela 0058-0012
Brazil 0055-0012	Iran 0098-0012	Lithuania 00370-0012	Malaysia 0060-0012	South Africa 0027-0012	
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Colombia 0057-0012	Korea 0082-0012				
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## THE AMERICAS / OF POLITICS AND PRINCIPLE

## AMERICAN TOPICS

## Tolerance Runs Out When Names Collide

When the Anti-Defamation League, a national Jewish organization, heard about the formation of the Catholic Anti-Defamation League in St. Paul, Minnesota, it informed the new organization that the name was already taken.

Others who tried to use it were ordered by the courts to find different names, the Anti-Defamation League warned.

"It was clear that the group had legally protected its name," said Rosemary Kaselert, head of the Catholic organization's legal task force. Last month, the group's board voted to change its name to the Catholic Defense League.

"The rationale was that, since both organizations are essentially in the same business — protecting religion rights and freedoms — it would be best to 'switch, not fight,'" she added. "We need to be friendly organizations cooperating wherever possible."

## Short Takes

The French often identify wines by the names of regions, appellations and estates: Bordeaux, Pannell, Mouton-Rothschild. In the United States, varietal wines — identified by the grape they are made from — are the rule: chardonnay, cabernet sauvignon, zinfandel. The wine writer and importer Frank Schoonmaker is said to have been the first to promote varietal names in California in the 1930s. He wanted American wine makers to get away from anonymous blends called burgundy or claret or chianti. Now, Frank J. Priol reports in *The New York Times*, many French wine makers are strengthening their U.S. sales by using varietal, or *vins de cépage*. Alsatian wines have always been known by grape type, like riesling and gewürztraminer.



**HOT DOGGER** — Mike Devito eating 20 hot dogs in 12 minutes to win a contest at Coney Island, New York.

Now, varietal names are sweeping the south of France.

Education officials in Maryland want teachers to get five years of college instead of four, a standard that California has adopted and several other states are considering. Education majors would get a liberal arts degree, with plenty of mathematics and science, and only take education courses in a fifth year. Opponents of the idea say this would simply drive would-be teachers to other states. Virginia, taking a middle course, requires prospective teachers to major in the subjects they want to teach and, in effect, to minor in education.

Air conditioning has indeed made life more livable. But,

writes Henry F. Grimm Jr. in a letter to the editor of *The Washington Post*, "It has made us a nation of strangers. Before air conditioning, in the early evening, families used to escape the indoor heat by gathering on the front porch (remember the swing, and the pitcher of lemonade?) or by strolling along tree-lined streets. Neighborly greetings would lead to conversations about the TV. The front porch was less used. Developers cut construction expenses by not building porches. And now, comfortable indoors in front of the TV, we scarcely know our neighbors."

*International Herald Tribune.*

## Clintons' Health Care Quandary: Fudge or Fight?

By Michael Wines  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Hillary Rodham Clinton faces a dilemma, and it can be summed up in a barb she once tossed at health-care lobbyists in a private bargaining session in Washington.

"We were trying to work out varying ways of dealing with some of the differences" over national health insurance, recalled Pam Bailey, who heads a coalition of hospitals and medical companies, "and suddenly she said to us, 'Bill and I did not come to Washington to fudge the issue.'"

That was in January. Now, in July, many experts say a national health insurance plan will pass Congress only if President Bill Clinton and his wife fudge the issue, relaxing their bottom-line demand that the insurance cover everyone and casting the passage of a less ambitious plan as a victory for society.

If the Clintons hold firm, they will be taking a high-stakes political gamble that they could easily lose. It is a contest of politics and principle, and it is the mark of Mrs. Clinton that principle re-

mains a contender, at least in the minds of people who know her well.

It is also why some suggest that Mrs. Clinton is less suited for the double-jointed bargaining probably needed if an insurance plan is to become law.

"Her biggest attributes are also her biggest weaknesses," said a Democratic senator at the center of the debate. "I think she's a person with very firm convictions. I think her husband is much more willing to say, 'I've got to compromise; I've got to get things done.'"

Of course, this is the stereotype of the Clintons: the inflexible, ideological and rather lawyerly first lady as spine-stiffener for a malleable, anxious-to-please president.

Some White House officials say that portrait is a half-truth and Mrs. Clinton's poker face is just the mask of an extremely tough negotiator.

In the White House, aides say, she is the senior adviser and strategist on health care, meeting every few days with the president and perhaps a dozen policy aides and political advisers to map

the legislative and public-relations campaigns ahead.

"She's a pragmatist," said an official who has worked on the plan, speaking on the condition of anonymity. "She won't send health care down the tubes — no doubt about it. For one thing, she doesn't want to blow her husband's presidency after two years in office. And face it, that's what this is."

Mrs. Clinton will not tip her hand one way or the other. In the midst of a speaking campaign for the administration health plan, she declined last week to be interviewed. With national health insurance on the brink of epochal legislative victory, or maybe ruinous defeat, she seems unflinching.

That stance is most notable on the major sticking point in the negotiations: the repeated warning that Mr. Clinton will veto legislation that does not guarantee universal coverage.

The notion of guaranteed insurance is popular, in part because it would spread insurance costs over the entire population and simplify accounting. But its political prospects seem dim to some

because the small-business lobby, most Republicans and some Democrats oppose the only realistic ways to get there: raising taxes, or forcing people to buy insurance.

In a White House meeting on June 19, both Mrs. Clinton and the president sharply rejected advice by some political and economic advisers that the time for bargaining was running out and that the odds against passing legislation would rise unless some movement was made toward an accord with opponents on universal coverage.

Mrs. Clinton went into private meetings to give fist-shaking speeches to supporters in unions, consumer groups and retired people's organizations, warning that universal health coverage was in grave danger. That helped stall an attempt in the Senate Finance Committee to hack away from guaranteed insurance.

The senators said nothing publicly, but some were privately furious.

"We would have been in the reality zone a long time ago," said one senior aide, had it not been for what he called Mrs. Clinton's "health-care cult."

## A Murder Shows the Crushing Cost of U.S. Crime

By Pierre Thomas  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The meter began running the moment the call came in to police headquarters: James Hunter, 18, was lying on the pavement in a pool of blood with multiple gunshot wounds.

Patrol officers raced to the scene, followed by detectives, forensic officers and a supervisor. Their estimated cost for the night: \$4,626.

Emergency vehicles rushed Mr. Hunter to a Washington hospital, adding another \$1,310, where he was pronounced dead on arrival. His autopsy cost \$1,046.

By the time the medical examiner completed his work, 12 hours after the shooting, Mr. Hunter's killer had cost the city at least \$6,982, or \$582 per hour, according to estimates provided by the District of Columbia's budget office.

The toll continues to rise as police search for his killer. If they apprehend a suspect, there will be jail costs, trial costs and, if there is a conviction, it will cost about \$22,000 a year to house his murderer at a prison.

Dollars alone cannot measure the cost of the murder of a young man. But at the same time, Mr. Hunter's death illus-

trates the gigantic financial burden that crime is placing on the United States in the 1990s.

Each year, the country is spending or losing in excess of \$163 billion as a consequence of crime, according to the Justice Department, the insurance industry and academic researchers. This is nearly two-thirds of what the United States spends on defense and more than five times as much as the federal government spends on education.

Crime costs include more than \$31.8 billion at the state and federal level for police; \$24.9 billion for corrections; \$36.9 billion in retail losses; \$20 billion in insurance fraud and \$17 billion for individual property losses and medical expenses. Another \$15 billion is spent on private security, \$9.3 billion on court costs and \$7.2 on prosecution and public defense.

Crime also is costing Americans more through higher prices as companies and individuals seek to make up losses from theft and other unlawful acts.

Consider:

• Violence increased the country's health care costs to \$13.5 billion in 1992. White House officials say. About 85

percent of hospital costs for shooting and stabbing victims is not covered by insurance and is eventually passed on to paying consumers.

• Insurance fraud and motor vehicle theft costs \$28 billion, according to the National Insurance Crime Bureau. At least 10 cents of every premium dollar goes to cover fraud and crime.

• Shoplifting, internal pilferage and other losses cost retailers about \$36.9 billion each year, retail analysts say. That raises the cost of each item by 2 percent to 4 percent as retailers try to cover such losses.

• As of 1990, there were 1.65 million people employed in the U.S. criminal justice system and 900,000 working as security guards, according to Justice Department statistics.

Crime costs money indirectly as well. In Washington, for example, a recent Census Bureau report revealed that the city's population fell by more than 29,000 people in the last three years. Crime, according to some civic leaders, was one of the principal reasons for the loss, which contributed to the erosion of the city tax base.

Similar scenarios are unfolding

throughout the country, and concern about crime forces Americans to change their lifestyle and demand that something be done to make their lives safer, despite some statistics showing general decreases in certain categories of crime.

As a result of the fear, security and corrections have emerged as leading growth industries.

"The perception of threat is at an all time high," said John Galante, executive director of the Security Industry Association. "Even though property crime is down, some categories of violent crime are up and there is a change in the nature of violence. It seems more random, as if it can happen to any of us."

There are 15 million active accounts for monitoring systems or alarm systems for residences and business, producing \$2.15 billion in revenue for companies providing such services, according to a recent security market overview by Mr. Galante's association.

James Hunter's father, James, 48, said he thought the only thing that would resolve the crime problem was prayer.

"It just seems like there is no love out here anymore," said the man who recently buried his only son.

Cost of the funeral: \$7,000.

## ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

## Clinton's 'Janitor' Sweeps Up

WASHINGTON — In March 1992, a few days after the first news account appeared on Bill and Hillary Clinton's Ozark real estate investment, James B. Blair, set out to bury Whitewater as a campaign issue.

When he was done, James B. McDougal, Mr. Clinton's visible partner in the venture, had dropped from sight and stopped giving interviews or documents to reporters. The remaining Clinton debt in Whitewater was paid off, and the affair was relegated to obscurity for the balance of the 1992 campaign.

After Mr. Clinton was elected president, Mr. Blair helped the Clintons sell their share in the Whitewater Development Co. And when Vincent W. Foster Jr., the deputy White House counsel who committed suicide in July 1993, had trouble filing the company's delinquent tax returns, Mr. Blair took over the task of prodding a Little Rock accounting firm to complete the work.

Mr. Blair, the general counsel for Tyson Foods, the nation's largest poultry company, was a natural choice for such delicate missions. Over Mr. Clinton's political career, he had already played an influential, if largely unseen, role as sounding board, confident fund-raiser and emissary. He mediated the Clinton finances in 1978 and 1979, guiding

Mrs. Clinton to nearly \$100,000 in profits from trading in commodity futures. Mr. Blair modestly describes his Whitewater work as "janitorial services."

The relationship between Jim Blair and Mr. Clinton stretches across two decades, beginning in the early 1970s when Mr. Clinton was a young law professor at the University of Arkansas and Mr. Blair was teaching a course in contract law.

Bill Bowen, Mr. Clinton's last chief of staff while governor of Arkansas, said that Mr. Blair and his wife, Diane, a professor of political science at the University of Arkansas, would have been consulted "on every major confrontation" since Mr. Clinton became a public figure. "It is clear both from the record and their friendship," he said. (NYT)

## Quote/Unquote

Jeff Brown, a public defender in San Francisco, describing his reaction when, while being interviewed in the studio of a television station about the O.J. Simpson case, he glanced up at a monitor showing a rival station's program and saw a colleague, Peter Keane:

"For crying out loud, there was Peter. We were competing against each other for ratings!" (LAT)

## Haitians Rescued at Sea Are Barred From U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration said Tuesday that Haitians who flee their country by boat and are picked up at sea by U.S. ships will not be allowed into the United States even if they are found to be legitimate political refugees.

William H. Gray 3d, President Bill Clinton's special adviser for Haiti, said that the Haitians would instead be sent to "safe havens" to be established in a number of Caribbean nations.

Mr. Gray said that the United States had reached an agreement with Panama to accept 10,000 refugees and had also reached preliminary accords

with Dominica and Antigua to establish other safe havens.

"Those boat people who are in need of protection will be given the opportunity to obtain it in safe-haven camps," Mr. Gray said.

"Those who take to the boats will not have resettlement possibilities in the United States," he said. Haitians who apply at U.S. offices inside Haiti would be allowed to come to the United States if granted refugee status based on a validated fear of persecution.

The administration also said that it was sending a four-ship amphibious assault group to Haiti. The Pentagon said the ships, with 2,000 Marines on board, would stand ready to evacuate U.S. citizens from the island should the need arise.

Mr. Gray made the announcement after about 100 Haitians died when their vessel capsized.

Asked about the possibility of an invasion of Haiti by U.S. military forces, Mr. Gray said, "There is no military invasion imminent." (AP, AP, Reuters)

## 8 Corsica Homes Destroyed

Agence France-Presse

AJACCIO, France — A series of explosions overnight destroyed eight homes in the south of Corsica, a French island in the Mediterranean.

## Away From Politics

- About 200 women have joined a class-action lawsuit against the maker of the Norplant contraceptive implant, Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories, claiming they suffered permanent injury during removal.
- A prison inmate tried to cut Jeffrey Dahmer's throat during a chapel service, but the serial killer ended up with only a minor scratch on his neck. The razor blade on the inmate's homemade knife fell off before it could hurt Mr. Dahmer, who is serving 16 consecutive life sentences in Wisconsin for killing 17 young men and boys and eating parts of their bodies.
- Fireworks being launched from a pier in Pompano Beach, Florida, exploded prematurely, killing one person and injuring three others, two critically, officials said. And in Gloucester City, New Jersey, a fireworks shell veered into a crowd gathered on a Little League field, injuring about 30 spectators, officials said.
- The U.S. Senate has agreed to turn over a surplus helicopter carrier, the Guadalcanal, to a New York City museum, which intends to use it as a heliport.
- A judge upheld the firing of a Calvin Klein fragrance demonstrator dismissed because her boss believed her body odor made her a poor perfume saleswoman. Sharon Bagnall, 52, was fired by Calvin Klein Canada in 1991 for what the company termed a "serious personal hygiene problem" and for allegedly disruptive behavior at odds with the cosmetic giant's image.

AP, NYT

## Ann McGarry Buchwald Dies

New York Times Service

Ann McGarry Buchwald, 74, a writer, former literary agent and wife of the humor columnist Art Buchwald, died of lung cancer on Sunday at her home in Washington.

In the 1970s Mrs. Buchwald was a Washington partner of Irving Lazar, one of the top literary and talent agents in Hollywood.

But in 1974, after Mr. Lazar agreed to try to sell the memoirs

of former President Richard Nixon, Mrs. Buchwald ended the partnership, citing a conflict of principle because her husband had written many satirical columns about Mr. Nixon and the Watergate scandal.

Zelma Watson George, 90, a sociologist, musicologist and performer who in 1950 became the first black woman to take a white role on Broadway, died of heart failure Sunday at University Hospitals in Cleveland.



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## Old Foes Join to Fight Crime

### FBI and Russian Security Police Sign a Pact

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The director of the FBI, Louis J. Freeh, left Moscow on Tuesday after signing a protocol of intentions to cooperate with Russian authorities in a fight against Russian-based organized crime.

Mr. Freeh and the Russian interior minister, Viktor I. Yerin, said that both countries were at risk from a well-funded "mafia," parts of which have increasingly broad international connections.

The prevalence of organized crime in Russia, and the evident corruption of many underpaid officials and policemen, are widely considered to be undermining the faith of Russians in economic reform and a free market.

Opinion polls suggest that Russians regard criminals as the major beneficiaries of this period of market reform, including the privatization of what was once state property.

Mr. Yerin admitted that corruption is a major problem, saying: "Much remains to be done so that the professionalism, honesty, orderliness of every worker of the Interior Ministry organs will meet the standards of the society we are building together."

Mr. Freeh, who was quick to admit that the United States has a severe organized-crime problem of its own, praised draft anti-corruption legislation now before Parliament.

The protocol signed Tuesday calls for the exchange of information among police forces, cooperation in investigations, detention of al-

leged criminals in each other's countries and the training of Russian officers in the more modern techniques of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Both sides also welcomed the establishment of a Legal Attaché Office of the FBI in the U.S. Embassy, which will house two FBI agents.

Although office space has not yet been set aside and the first agent to be assigned here will first undergo six months of language training, liaison with Russian authorities will continue, as in the past, through visits by Europe-based agents.

The Germans and Finns have similar offices here, and the Italians are about to open one.

In answer to a question, Mr. Freeh said he would welcome a similar Interior Ministry office in Washington at the Russian Embassy, though he said there had been no formal request yet.

Mr. Freeh, who became FBI director almost a year ago, had a much-publicized series of meetings over two days with the chiefs of the Russian domestic security apparatus, including Mr. Yerin, director of the Federal Counterintelligence Service (the domestic branch of the old KGB), the national security adviser, the deputy justice minister and First Deputy Prime Minister Oleg N. Soskovets.

He did not get to see President Boris N. Yeltsin, however, despite a request from the U.S. Embassy, which went all out for the Freeh delegation.

Western diplomats say that Mr. Yeltsin has been seeing very few foreign visitors lately.



A PROTEST IN LATVIA — Physicians and members of their families demonstrating in Riga on Tuesday for higher salaries. They timed their protest for the eve of the arrival of President Bill Clinton to attract more attention.

## The Flame

### Walesa Lit

### Singes Him

### In the Polls

By John Pomfret

WARSAW — Four years after Polish voters elected Lech Walesa president and hailed him as a savior of free Poland, they are turning against the world's most famous electrician-turned-statesman, who will play host to President Bill Clinton this week.

From the media to the marketplace, Poles relish roasting their president more than ever before. He is the butt of an endless stream of political jokes.

A recent nationwide popularity poll placed the 51-year-old leader 19th among 20 prominent politicians. With less than a year to go before Poland's next presidential election, his approval rating hovers around 5 percent.

Political analysts caution that a year equals an era in fast-changing Poland, where political fortunes, like Warsaw's fledgling stock market, climb and crash in days. But, they also agree, Mr. Walesa faces a troubled political future.

The reasons for his slide from grace reflect the profound ambivalence many Poles feel for the revolutionary fire sparked by their leader, a fire that roared throughout Eastern Europe, leading to the disintegration of the Communist bloc.

The ambivalence has already manifested itself at ballot boxes throughout Eastern Europe — in Hungary last month and before that in Poland in September, when parties with roots in the Communist past were voted back to power.

While Mr. Walesa is still hailed abroad as a great revolutionary, in Poland he gets little credit for the benefits brought by his revolution. He does get blamed, however, for the downside: lost jobs, inflation and, in the view of many Poles, the lack of a moral center.

In 30 years there will be mistletoes for me all over this country, and people will lay wreaths every chance they get," Mr. Walesa said in a recent interview. "Then I'll kick my coffee and shout, 'Where were you when I needed you?'"

In a recent poll, taken separately by three organizations for more accurate results, half the Poles questioned said they were happier during the decades of Communist Party rule.

Only 8 percent chose the present, even though Poland is the only country in Eastern Europe with a growing economy. The remainder were split between the years before World War II and 1989.

The ambivalence is further illustrated in the latest attitude polls Poles have adopted toward the United States, the symbol of their changes, and Mr. Clinton's visit.

Hundreds of thousands turned out for President George Bush in 1989 during the first of his two trips to Poland, but crowd control is not expected to be a problem for Mr. Clinton.

In addition to nostalgia for the Communist past, Mr. Walesa's personality, routinely described as "divine," "hectoring" and "unstatesmanlike," has also played a role in his decline in popularity.

Last year, following a no-confidence vote in Parliament, Mr. Walesa dissolved the body and called elections. But instead of working to unite pro-reform forces, he set about turning one against the other in an apparent attempt to increase his power.

"Because he's the president, Walesa gets stuck with the bill," said Jack Merkell, a former Solidarity activist, an official on Mr. Walesa's first presidential campaign and now a financial consultant in Gdansk. "But he's also got himself to blame."

After Mr. Walesa's election in 1990, Mr. Merkell broke with the president, illustrating another aspect of Mr. Walesa's popularity problems.

As Poland's revolution has moved from the stark struggle between communism and freedom to the nuanced, but no less significant, contest for the shape of the future, Mr. Walesa finds himself something of a "yesterday man."

## RWANDA: France Avoids Confronting Rebel Force

Continued from Page 1

said, "France cannot do everything by itself in Rwanda."

The Patriotic Front long has harbored suspicions about French intentions because of past French diplomatic, economic and military aid to the Hutu-led Rwandan government.

The compromise came less than 24 hours after Colonel Didier Thibaut, the French commander in southern Rwanda, said at Gikongoro, the advanced French headquarters, that any further movement by the Patriotic Front against the town would be met by force.

Under the apparent terms of the accord, all French troops involved in France's Operation Turquoise would be withdrawn to a humanitarian security zone linking Kibuye and Cyangugu on Lake Kivu with this administrative center some 125 kilometers further east. That area represents less than a third of government-held territory.

Colonel Jacques Rosier, Operation Turquoise's deputy commander in charge of southern Rwanda, said in Gikongoro at midday Tuesday that "the RPF had accepted the principle of a humanitarian zone" but that "modalities remained to be worked out."

"If there is a clear and definitive agreement the French Army will be only in the humanitarian security zone," he said, acknowledging that "this is not what we thought two days ago."

Dictating the change of heart, he said, were the "disastrous number of refugees" and government and Patriotic Front determination to continue fighting.

Apparently replying to critics who charged the French were acting as a shield for retreating Rwanda government troops, Colonel Rosier made it clear that all Rwandan combatants — Hutu militia, Rwandan Army and Patriotic Front forces — would be excluded from the humanitarian zone or disarmed.

Analysts suggested that if the agreement is honored, the French-controlled zone is likely to serve as a magnet for hundreds of thousands of Hutus fleeing feared Tutsi reprisals for the deaths of as many as half a million Tutsi victims of the war.

Despite the notable drop in diplomatic tension, some 300 French troops in Gikongoro, reinforced by heavy mortar crews and armored cars equipped with 90mm cannon, went through their professional paces preparing for a showdown with the Patriotic Front.

Continued from Page 1

Today, Mr. Tokes is an ardent Hungarian nationalist. "The problem is not the excavation," Mr. Tokes said in an interview in Budapest last week. "That's just the tip of the iceberg. It's the revival of Romanian nationalism."

For ethnic Hungarians in Transylvania, "that statue embodies our community consciousness and our history," Mr. Tokes said. Referring to the period of Romanian rule here since 1920, he said, "It's the symbol of our struggle for rights in the face of 75 years of humiliation."

Transylvania, a region of low mountains, forests and farmland, was ruled by Hungarians either as an autonomous region or as part of successive Hungarian kingdoms from 1003. Transylvania was turned over to Romania after World War I, recovered by Hungary briefly during World War II and then turned over to Romania again after the war.

Generations of Romanian peasants in the region chafed under Hungarian rule. Until 1959, Hungarians formed a majority in Cluj and their language was used in schools and on public signs. But Mr. Ceausescu ordered tens of thousands of Romanian peasants to be moved into the city, putting them in scores of drab apartment buildings towering over the city's outskirts.

Hungarians now constitute about 20 percent of Cluj and a slightly higher percentage of the 7 million to 8 million people in Transylvania.

Since Mr. Fumar became mayor, he has helped lead an extreme nationalist campaign against Hungarian culture by working to remove the Hungarian language from public use.

Mr. Fumar's most prominent opponent here is Laszlo Tokes, the Hungarian Protestant minister whose defiance of the Communist leader Nicolae Ceausescu in December 1989 helped provoke the uprising that toppled the Ceausescu regime.

Continued from Page 1

past that Russia might go to the Serbs' rescue if the West began funneling arms to the Muslims, acknowledged that "in the extreme, it may become inevitable to lift the arms embargo." He noted that all of the ministers had agreed that this stage would be reached only after other measures failed.

At the same time, Mr. Christopher held out hope that Bosnia's Serbs would accept the plan.

If so, he said that the international sanctions that have damaged the economy of Serbia, the patron and chief supplier of the Bosnian Serb war effort, would be lifted gradually in relation to Serb withdrawal to areas designated on the map.

Mr. Christopher also offered

assurances that the United States would assist in the reconstruction of Bosnia after the implementation of the peace agreement, including the participation by U.S. military troops in an international force that could involve as many as 50,000 soldiers operating under the command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Much of Tuesday's discussion, however, focused on the more likely eventuality that the Muslims might accept the deal and not the Serbs.

In that case, the big powers would probably take interim measures such as tightening and expanding sanctions against the Serbs or expanding the exclusion zones that protect the Muslims before taking what many consider the ultimate step

of lifting the arms embargo against the Muslims.

Besides Russia, Britain and France have expressed grave alarm about lifting the arms ban because of the impact it could have in spreading the war to other areas of the Balkans and the risk of reprisals against UN forces.

France's Alain Juppé and Britain's Douglas Hurd, whose countries are the chief contributors of troops to the UN forces in the former Yugoslavia, declared bluntly Thursday that even any consideration of lifting the arms embargo would have grave consequences for the fate of UN troops on the ground. They indicated that the troops would probably be pulled out of harm's way well ahead.

Continued from Page 1

repeatedly blocked in his five-year battle to control the bureaucracy, privatize state-owned companies, unify the foreign exchange rate and promote economic development to conservative religious leaders and an obstructionist Parliament.

Instead of dismantling price controls as Mr. Rafsanjani has recommended, the government two weeks ago put into effect a law requiring every bazaar merchant to put price tags on all products.

But the infighting in the government is so intense that even as municipal officials soldered shut the gates of merchants who did not comply, Interior Ministry officials went around the capital cutting them open.

Under the Iranian Constitution, Mr. Rafsanjani, who is a senior cleric although not an ayatollah, cannot run again when his second term ends in 1997.

A number of Western and Asian diplomats in Tehran predicted that his successor could be even more inward-looking and more hostile to the West. Despite his flaws, they say, Mr. Rafsanjani combines political savvy with the religious authority to stand up to Ayatollah Sayed Ali Khamenei, the country's spiritual leader.

Although Iran has succeeded, despite U.S. objections, in rolling over about \$7 billion in debts with private banks in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Denmark, and Switzerland in the past year, the government has been unable to secure significant new credit or foreign investment.

Paradoxically, even though the United States bans imports from Iran, American oil companies have emerged as a major supporter of the Iranian economy. Some oil industry experts say these companies bought as much as \$3.6 billion in oil last year through legal transactions for sale outside the United States.

Continued from Page 1

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## ROMANIA: Roman Ruins and a King's Statue Fuel a Minority Conflict

Continued from Page 1

it Friday in Parliament from a vote of no confidence.

The National Unity Party is led by a politician from Cluj, Gheorghe Funar, who is widely compared here to Russia's controversial ultranationalist, Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy.

Mr. Funar was elected mayor of Cluj in February 1992 and quickly pursued a campaign to make the city Romanian, cleansing it of many symbols of its Hungarian past. Later that year, he came in third in Romania's presidential election.

Mr. Funar's most prominent opponent here is Laszlo Tokes, the Hungarian Protestant minister whose defiance of the Communist leader Nicolae Ceausescu in December 1989 helped provoke the uprising that toppled the Ceausescu regime.

Continued from Page 1

past that Russia might go to the Serbs' rescue if the West began funneling arms to the Muslims, acknowledged that "in the extreme, it may become inevitable to lift the arms embargo." He noted that all of the ministers had agreed that this stage would be reached only after other measures failed.

At the same time, Mr. Christopher held out hope that Bosnia's Serbs would accept the plan.

If so, he said that the international sanctions that have damaged the economy of Serbia, the patron and chief supplier of the Bosnian Serb war effort, would be lifted gradually in relation to Serb withdrawal to areas designated on the map.

Mr. Christopher also offered

assurances that the United States would assist in the reconstruction of Bosnia after the implementation of the peace agreement, including the participation by U.S. military troops in an international force that could involve as many as 50,000 soldiers operating under the command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Much of Tuesday's discussion, however, focused on the more likely eventuality that the Muslims might accept the deal and not the Serbs.

In that case, the big powers would probably take interim measures such as tightening and expanding sanctions against the Serbs or expanding the exclusion zones that protect the Muslims before taking what many consider the ultimate step

of lifting the arms embargo against the Muslims.

Besides Russia, Britain and France have expressed grave alarm about lifting the arms ban because of the impact it could have in spreading the war to other areas of the Balkans and the risk of reprisals against UN forces.

France's Alain Juppé and Britain's Douglas Hurd, whose countries are the chief contributors of troops to the UN forces in the former Yugoslavia, declared bluntly Thursday that even any consideration of lifting the arms embargo would have grave consequences for the fate of UN troops on the ground. They indicated that the troops would probably be pulled out of harm's way well ahead.

Continued from Page 1

repeatedly blocked in his five-year battle to control the bureaucracy, privatize state-owned companies, unify the foreign exchange rate and promote economic development to conservative religious leaders and an obstructionist Parliament.

Instead of dismantling price controls as Mr. Rafsanjani has recommended, the government two weeks ago put into effect a law requiring every bazaar merchant to put price tags on all products.

But the infighting in the government is so intense that even as municipal officials soldered shut the gates of merchants who did not comply, Interior Ministry officials went around the capital cutting them open.

Under the Iranian Constitution, Mr. Rafsanjani, who is a senior cleric although not an ayatollah, cannot run again when his second term ends in 1997.

A number of Western and Asian diplomats in Tehran predicted that his successor could be even more inward-looking and more hostile to the West. Despite his flaws, they say, Mr. Rafsanjani combines political savvy with the religious authority to stand up to Ayatollah Sayed Ali Khamenei, the country's spiritual leader.

Although Iran has succeeded, despite U.S. objections, in rolling over about \$7 billion in debts with private banks in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Denmark, and Switzerland in the past year, the government has been unable to secure significant new credit or foreign investment.

Paradoxically, even though the United States bans imports from Iran, American oil companies have emerged as a major supporter of the Iranian economy. Some oil industry experts say these companies bought as much as \$3.6 billion in oil last year through legal transactions for sale outside the United States.

## The Death Toll

### Rises to 11 in

### Spanish Fires

The Associated Press

BARCELONA — Wildfires continued to burn through tens of thousands of hectares of eastern and southern Spain on Tuesday, claiming three more lives.

Tuesday's deaths lifted the toll to 11.

Valencia officials said the fire was the region's worst in 50 years, and Agriculture Minister Luis Ajenjo told Spanish National Radio on Tuesday that the summer was shaping up to be Spain's most fire-plagued in the last two decades.

Investigators were still trying to determine the cause of the fires.



Children near the village of Choosua rescuing farm animals from wildfires in Valencia.

## SCANDALS: More Arrests Are Likely as Anti-Corruption Drive Spreads

Continued from Page 1

dered the arrest of Bernard Tapie, the business tycoon-turned-politician, who was charged with tax evasion and fraud.

While it is tempting to draw parallels between France and Italy, it is unlikely that corruption investigations in Paris will lead to quite the same kind of judicial earthquake. In France, the state institutions are stronger and the network of powerful government administrators and company managers is significantly less open to outside scrutiny.

What appears to be similar in both countries is the pattern during the 1980s of often incestuous relations between the heads of many private and state companies and the leaders of political parties. In Italy, it was illicit financing of political parties that first put magistrates on the trail toward uncovering other bribery scandals.

If the political backdrop is important in probing past corruption, it is just as relevant in understanding why more dossiers are likely to be opened in France. Mr. Taucher noted that with next year's presidential election looming, some future arrests may be the result of "political vendettas."

A French financier who asked not to be named said he would not be surprised by more arrests.

"I think you will see more attacks on Socialists as efforts are made to discredit friends of President François Mitterrand," he said, adding that corruption probes would nonetheless affect businessmen of all political persuasions. Mr. Suard, for example, is known to be a fervent supporter of Edouard Balladur, the conservative prime minister.

In France on Tuesday, the most outspoken political critic of Mr. Suard's arrest was Gérard Longuet, the trade and industry minister and head of the Republican Party who is himself the subject of judicial investigations into alleged influence peddling. Mr. Longuet, who has denied any personal wrongdoing, called the Alcatel chief's arrest "distressing."

A typical market reaction to Mr. Suard's arrest came from Marc Altman, head of French equities at Crédit Lyonnais Securities in London, who told Bloomberg Business News: "It seems like every time you turn around in Europe these days something like this is happening. Sure, it's got people nervous."

Indeed, even as Mr. Suard was denying any wrongdoing on Tuesday, there were more signs of Europe's increasing focus on corruption cases. Among the developments this week alone:

• In Spain, where the government of Prime Minister Felipe González is already facing a chain of political scandals of nearly Watergate dimension, the Bank of Spain announced that a former board director would be fined for insider trading just before the central bank intervened last December to save Banesto.

• In Germany, Deutsche Bank AG announced that four of its executives were being removed from their jobs because of their involvement in lending to Dr. Jürgen Schneider AG, the collapsed real estate company whose eponymous former chairman is now a fugitive.

• In Rome, a magistrate asked for authority to issue an arrest warrant for the former prime minister, Bettino Craxi, who has cited health reasons for his refusal to return from his vacation home in Tunisia to stand trial in Italy on corruption charges.

## Kohl Says González Won't Take EU Post

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl publicly crossed Felipe González, the prime minister of Spain, off the list for European Commission president on Tuesday and said he doubted Jacques Delors of France would extend his tenure until a new leader is found.

"Felipe González has left no doubt that he is not available for this post," Mr. Kohl said after a joint meeting of his cabinet and the commission, the executive body of the EU. He said consultations on who would assume the commission presidency were still going on.

The 12-country union has been plunged into crisis by its failure to agree on a successor to Mr. Delors for the key post.

Britain blocked the appointment of the Belgian prime minister, Jean-Luc Dehaene, at an EU meeting last month.

Mr. Kohl, whose country now holds the six-month rotating presidency of the European Union, countered press speculation that had focused on Mr. González by saying, "It was in the newspapers, but that doesn't mean it's right."

Asked whether Mr. Delors would stay on after his term expires at the end of this year to give member states more time to decide, he stated flatly: "I don't think so."

Mr. Delors had no comment about his plans but said he was sure the search for a successor would be finished by July 15, when Mr. Kohl has called a meeting in Brussels to decide the issue.

One commissioner said that while Mr. González was out of the running, EU members still seemed keen to have a prime minister or former national leader succeed Mr. Delors.

The other candidate of such stature being mentioned is Giuliano Amato, who gained international respect during 10 stormy months as the prime minister of Italy before his coalition government fell in April 1992.

Diplomatic sources in Rome said Monday that Mr. Amato was emerging as a possible strong contender.

"It is a name that is doing the rounds and not just in the press," one senior diplomat from an EU country said.

## PLO: Arafat Flies to West Bank and Forms His Palestinian Government

Continued from Page 1

groups buried fires and held prayer vigils on the main road from Jerusalem to Jericho.

Mr. Arafat was ferried to Jericho aboard the Egyptian helicopter with an Israeli Air Force escort. He flew over the Mediterranean, then inland north of Tel Aviv, near Jerusalem and into the Jordan Valley.

Speaking at a bus station normally used by travelers to and from Jordan over the Allenby Bridge, Mr. Arafat was repeatedly interrupted by zealous followers who tried to break through the cordon of armed soldiers surrounding him.

Mr. Arafat publicly embraced Rabbi Moshe Hirsch, leader of the Netzev Karta, an ultraorthodox Jewish sect that rejects Zionism. Rabbi Hirsch later told reporters,

"This is the beginning of the end... of the Zionist state."

Whisked away under heavy guard, Mr. Arafat never made the triumphant entrance into Jericho's town square that many had anticipated, including television networks that paid thousands of dollars for rooftop vantage points.

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But only half the 24 members of the Palestinian Council were on hand to take

their oaths. The remaining members did not come to Jericho or have not yet been named.

One of the leading Palestinians in the West Bank, Faisal Hussein, decided not to take the oath, although Mr. Arafat had named him to the council.

According to Nabil Shatha, who is minister for economic planning, Mr. Hussein, who comes from a family long associated with Jerusalem, declined to be sworn in because he wants to "emphasize the primacy of his role in Jerusalem."

Israel has insisted that the self-rule government be based in Jericho, and Mr. Hussein apparently wanted to sidestep a conflict over the appointment.

Mr. Hussein plays a key role in several Palestinian institutions in Jerusalem.



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# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## What Solution for Yemen?

The civil war tearing Yemen apart threatens wider trouble. Other Arab countries have become involved, including, by some accounts, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Sudan. And a military attack against the southern port of Aden could produce a humanitarian disaster, imperiling more than 400,000 inhabitants.

Conservative Arab regimes, led by Saudi Arabia, sought a United Nations peacekeeping force to halt the north's offensive. So far, UN efforts have been limited to unsuccessful mediation attempts and useless cease-fire agreements that break down almost instantly. The Saudis and their allies also are poised to recognize the south, which would recreate the two independent Yemenites that merged in 1990. The United States, however, opposes recognition. It has persuaded the Security Council to authorize merely a regional monitoring force, which would be deployed only after a lasting cease-fire takes hold.

Unified Yemen held promise as a testing ground for democracy in a region noted for despotism. But beneath the democratic surface, two prickly leaders battled

for influence. The last straw for the southern leader, Ali Salem Baid, may have come when Ali Abdullah Saleh, the northern leader and Yemen's president, struck an alliance with an Islamic party, reducing the influence of southern politicians. Civil war broke out on May 4 and the south seceded on May 21. Southerners say the northern side is backed by Iraq and Sudan.

Washington's cautious approach to the Yemen crisis, encouraging regional action outside the UN framework, is a good example of the way the Clinton administration, chastened by the Somalia fiasco, now intends to pursue multilateralism.

It is a sensible policy. The United Nations cannot afford to go everywhere and does not always have a useful role to play in internal conflicts. But relying on regional forces also has risks. In larger operations, participating armies are left free to pursue their own national interests. Meanwhile, the problem of inadequate UN performance is sidestepped rather than remedied. And in Yemen, regional monitoring may be able neither to stop the war nor contain its wider repercussions.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Russia's Economy Waits

When the Russian prime minister, Viktor Chernomyrdin, visited Washington last month, he attended the signing of the contract for another enormous oil and gas project. This kind of investment holds great hope for the Russian economy, far more than foreign aid. But the project — like others that have been announced but not yet actually begun — depends on legislation by the Duma to establish basic rights of property and rules of taxation. That legislation raises many issues that Russia is finding difficult to resolve, and it is crucial to the country's economic future.

This latest enterprise would go after the huge reserves of oil and natural gas under the Sea of Okhotsk off Sakhalin Island. It envisions investment in the range of \$10 billion by a consortium of five companies — two American, two Japanese and one European — headed by Marathon Oil of Houston. They expect that as much as 70 percent of this investment would be spent on Russian payrolls and equipment. Once in operation, wells would provide a stream of foreign currency earnings, as well as fuel for Russian homes and industries.

Russian oil production is not much more than half the peak of a decade ago. The drop has been caused partly by the general chaos of the economy, but mostly

by reckless exploitation and poor maintenance over the years. In the early 1980s the Soviet Union was by far the world's biggest oil producer, and even today Russia alone is the third-biggest after Saudi Arabia and the United States. It commands vast reserves and great technical resources. Joint ventures like the Sakhalin Project can provide not only money but additional expertise to bring Russian production and exports back up. That can do a lot more for the Russian standard of living than waiting for aid from other countries, particularly since the West is falling short on its promises.

The contract was signed in the United States because the project is proceeding under the aegis of the U.S.-Russian Joint Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation, chaired by Mr. Chernomyrdin and Vice President Al Gore. Both duly blessed it and called it "an important proof of favorable opportunities for direct investments in Russia." But that will be true only if Russia's leadership, and particularly the Duma, can resolve its doubts about market economics sufficiently to establish a legal framework for the kind of sustained foreign investment that this venture offers.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Abortion and Free Speech

At the center of all the litigation in America on access to abortion clinics is the conflict between the rights of patients and staff to obtain and provide abortions — a right guaranteed by the constitution — and the rights of abortion opponents to picket and demonstrate at clinics, a right protected by the free-speech clause of the First Amendment. Last week, the Supreme Court considered one of these cases, weighed the competing rights and provided some limited guidance for lower-court judges. In this case, which involved a court injunction, the justices made reasonable choices.

In the summer of 1992, abortion protesters began demonstrations at a clinic in Melbourne, Florida, and at the homes of clinic staff members. A state court prohibited the demonstrators from blocking access to the clinic and physically abusing patients who sought to enter. Six months later, enjoined activities were continuing, so the court issued a broader injunction barring the protesters from picketing or demonstrating within 36 feet of the property, being excessively noisy during certain hours, displaying signs that could be observed by patients inside the clinic, approaching any patient without her consent within 300 feet of the clinic in order to provide "counseling" and demonstrating within 300 feet of a clinic employee's residence or harassing such individuals.

The three dissenting justices found that the injunction was based on the content of the protesters' speech, was therefore subject to the highest standard of scrutiny and accordingly was unconstitutional. The majority used a somewhat less strict standard and permitted the 36-foot buffer zone and the restriction on noise. Other provisions were found to infringe on the demonstrators' free speech unnecessarily.

Chief Justice William Rehnquist, writing for the majority, implied that more carefully tailored restrictions on residential picketing and threatening signs might be upheld. The majority also ruled that the injunction was not based on the content of the protesters' speech because an injunction, unlike a statute, is limited to a particular group and directed at its past actions rather than members' shared viewpoint.

Each demonstration is different, and every injunction is addressed only to the factual situation before the court. Permutations on the Melbourne order will surely be tested. The First Amendment protects even the most obnoxious protesters as long as they are not violent. This principle must be respected as the courts seek ways also to protect the right to clinic access. The court struggled to find a balance and succeeded.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### Jobs and the Naples Agenda

I want to brief you on what we see in the Naples summit. We'll be looking at our progress to date and see where we go from here. We're beginning to see signs of economic recovery in the G-7. We're seeing it in Eastern Europe, and in turn, we're seeing it in Russia. But our major concern continues to be economic growth and the creation of jobs. We're in much better shape than we were in Tokyo, when many of the G-7 countries were seeing their economies deteriorating. The strategy we put in place last year is working: for the United States to cut its bud-

get deficit — and we're well ahead of schedule on that one; for Europe to cut interest rates; and for Japan to stimulate their economy. As a result, G-7 economies will grow 2.5 percent in the GNP this year, versus a growth rate last year of approximately 1 percent.

The United States has done particularly well. We have 40 percent of the GDP of the G-7 countries, but we've had 75 percent of that growth. Beyond growth, there will be a heavy emphasis on jobs. The president feels very strongly on this one.

— Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen at a news conference in Washington.

# North Korea: Prepare for High-Voltage Power Politics

By McGeorge Bundy and Gordon M. Goldstein

WASHINGTON — The coming negotiations between North Korea and the United States are as important for nuclear peace as the negotiations between John Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev at the height of the Cuban missile crisis. Those negotiations were tense, and they ended only when the two principals worked their way to an understanding that included concessions on both sides. But one crucial matter was decided on the American side, and announced to the American people, before the negotiation began: The Soviet missiles must leave Cuba.

There is a parallel requirement now, and it has not yet been clearly set forth by Bill Clinton: The fuel rods full of plutonium that are now cooling off at Yongbyon must come under effective international control before they can be moved beyond reach by Kim Il Sung. The deadline is some weeks ahead — the exact date is for the U.S. government to decide on the basis of its best information — but the deadline is real because if there is no agreed and sustained international control before the rods are movable, then there will be no protection against a North Korean decision to wreck the negotiation by unilateral action at any time.

It is altogether wrong to assert that this crisis is over; its moment of truth is still ahead. Only the U.S. government can make this reality plain to its people, and only an American public that understands it can give the president

the support he will need if this requirement of effective international supervision is to be respected and supported by others.

What makes the cooling, fuel rods crucial is that if they are not either removed from North Korea or brought under international control, there will be no way of knowing if they are being used to make up to six or eight North Korean nuclear warheads. There will be no assurance that Mr. Kim

begin, Mr. Clinton should make this requirement clear to the American people and indeed to all concerned. In 1994 failure to achieve control over the fuel rods would mean not only a potentially severe nuclear threat to South Korea, Japan and others in the region, but the lively and ominous possibility of a North Korean nuclear arms trade with Iran or Libya or even terrorist organizations.

There is another parallel to the missile crisis. A successful negotiation will have to be satisfactory to both sides. Mr. Kim will have to have his own success in the meeting, whether in trade or other "concessions." Mr. Kennedy was lucky in 1962; he could withdraw the American warheads on missiles in Turkey by his own unilateral secret decision.

Mr. Clinton has no such simple choice as he considers what can make the coming meeting a success for Mr. Kim, too, but the matter deserves intense consideration. And where public or congressional support, or both, may be needed, the argument in favor of such action should be set forth ahead of time. If Mr. Kennedy had required public support for the Turkish missile trade, he would have found it hard to get. He had disliked those missiles for years, but he had not said so out loud, and still less had he sought public support for his sensible view.

Fortunately there is in the present case one very important ac-

count that is largely under Mr. Clinton's direct control. Let's call it the Foreign Leader's Prestige Account. The president decides who he meets, who gets what kind of entertainment, who gets American help in hosting international soccer matches and all sorts of other things, up to and including diplomatic recognition.

If a foreign statesman happens to value such things highly, should they be delighted to trade such international good manners toward the substance of an explicit North Korean turn away from the temptations of leading a black market in nuclear weapons? If the July meeting makes possible by Mr. Carter can decisively resolve the fuel rod problem, that result will be well worth a presidential demonstration of American good manners toward the foreign negotiator's partner, who makes that outcome possible.

Resolute negotiation can definitively test the sharply debated proposition that Mr. Kim is ready to trade away a prospective large-scale nuclear capability. If conducted properly, this test will demonstrate North Korea's real intentions. If they accept a bargain, the crisis is resolved. If they refuse a bargain, then Mr. Clinton's effort will strengthen his hand both domestically and internationally for the response that must follow.

There is one important difference between this affair and the missile crisis: The Americans are

not alone this time. Of course the United States had allies and friends to consult and to reassure in 1962, but there was no way for them to help America directly in the crucial task of persuading Mr. Khrushchev. Now it is different. By challenging the credibility of the global nonproliferation regime and its treaties, North Korea's nuclear ambitions threaten the entire international community.

America has friends with interests at least as strong as its own in avoiding a major North Korean breakout. That means that Washington must talk and listen to the governments in Beijing and Seoul and Moscow and Tokyo, and indeed to many more. It also must give timely attention to the UN Security Council, which is the final international authority on nuclear behavior that threatens peace. Here the task has been well begun, but as crises become acute it is easy to neglect the politics of the United Nations.

We say "politics" deliberately and as a form of praise. This is a problem in power politics, not an exercise in soothing words, and in this hard world it is a good thing for all of us that today the Security Council matters.

Mr. Bundy, special assistant for national security affairs from 1961 to 1966, is chairman of the United Nations Association Project on the Security Council and Nonproliferation. Mr. Goldstein is director of the project. They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## Saudi Arabia's Solid Foundations Assure a Durable Kingdom

By Bandar ibn Sultan

Prince Bandar is Saudi Arabia's ambassador to the United States.

WASHINGTON — The Saudi state has been around in one form or another since about 1744, a quarter of a century before the American Revolution. It has ridden out many storms and emerged as a highly viable state in proximity to a number of dangers. So it is curious that we must face queries every now and then about the kingdom's durability, as in The Washington Post ("Stability" at a High Price, JHT, June 24).

Just in the past 40 years, we have surmounted threats coming from the combined, Western-rooted Arab nationalism and socialism that arose in the 1950s and '60s, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's radical subversion in the '70s and '80s and military bullying by Saddam Hussein at the outset of the '90s.

Despite all that, Saudi society and its political leadership have completed in the most recent quarter century the swiftest and most comprehensive economic, social and physical infrastructure development not only in our history but compared with just about any developing country in a similar time frame. The price tag was nearly \$1 trillion.

The results now are free health care for all our people, free education through university, interest-free long-term loans for housing, small business and farming

and a number of other programs — but still no income taxes.

Just in the past year, King Fahd has put into effect a law that reinforces fundamental guarantees and establishes a consultative assembly nationally and in each province. We have a staunchly independent judiciary, as detailed in a five-year study completed last year by a member of the Harvard Law School faculty. Most important, we are building our nation based on our own values, faith and culture.

"Foreign imports" are nice as shiny or high-tech "things." But intangible social and political institutions imported from elsewhere can be deadly. Ask the Shah.

A constant problem with so much of the West is the pervasive need for short-fused solutions and instant gratification. Our pace is more for long-distance running, for durability.

We are strong friends of the United States and were when that was not fashionable. Not just now and not only because of "Desert Storm" but because America was never really a colonial power in the world and the heartland of Saudi

Arabia was never a colony. As well, we have important mutual interests. It was important, too, that the U.S. was anti-communist. So were we, for deeply held religious reasons. It is also relevant to us that the U.S. champions a free economy and a vigorous private sector. So do we.

It's important, too, that the American people (but not necessarily some activists in the media and elsewhere) generally respect other people's cultures. The hundreds of thousands of Americans who have worked and lived in Saudi Arabia over the years have made it clear that Americans are individualists. So are our people. At the same time, we come from an almost timeless culture and firmly hold to our religious faith. Islam for us is not just a religion but a way of life. We want to modernize, but not necessarily Westernize. We respect U.S. society even if we disagree on some matters, and we do.

Our stability will ultimately depend, of course, on our people's attitude toward our leaders' policies. That wonderful Massachusetts political philosopher, the late Tip O'Neil, was globally insightful when he emphasized, "All politics are local."

It does not help King Fahd, for example, to look good for The Washington Post or others in Washington but not to work within the overwhelming consensus

in downtown Riyadh and the rest of Saudi Arabia. What Western human-rights or other politically correct groups here may want doesn't help King Fahd at all when the Saudi people have a strong differing view of their own, based on Islam and our other basic ways.

We don't have to like all America does, and it doesn't have to like all that we do. But together we can respect each other's rights to our own basic values and ways in our respective societies and be civil with each other when we disagree.

As to the complaint about police excesses in Saudi Arabia, we have long had clear and specific Islamic laws against those, as we cited in a U.S. Supreme Court case in which we prevailed last year. English-language sources, easily researched, show those laws being enforced by both our courts and executive branch.

The problem, as the Rodney King case in California dramatized, is in handling the occasional inevitable exceptions to responsible law enforcement. But neither the United States nor Saudi Arabia are alone in having to cope with that. We continue to work on it. We hope America is as well, undistracted by finger-pointing. And so here I go again: Saudi Arabia is very stable as it moves steadily ahead.

The Washington Post

## Asians Need to Get Involved in a New Regional Security Order

By Paul Y. Hammond

SINGAPORE — The Clinton administration's foreign policy fumble has drawn attention away from more fundamental questions about the role of the United States in Asia, where America's strategic presence risks being undermined by the growing reluctance of nations in the region to provide greater support.

Asians have lost much confidence in American leadership. Yet they have done little to keep U.S. military power available to serve the interests of order and security in their region.

In the late 1980s, all members of the Association of South East Asian Nations and most other East Asian governments wanted U.S. forces to remain at Clark Air

Base and Subic Bay Naval Station in the Philippines. Yet only Singapore showed any concern that Manila would seek to have them shut down. Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's senior minister, offered to rent military facilities in Singapore to the United States as a partial substitute for Clark and Subic, and he timed his offer to make a point to Manila while it was negotiating with Washington.

No other country in Asia took a public stand on the issue, although Kim Beazley, Australia's defense minister, tried unsuccessfully to put together a multilateral announcement by regional states endorsing the value to Asian se-

curity of having U.S. forces in the Philippines. Mr. Beazley's intent was to make it easier for Manila to face down the nationalist challenge to the U.S. bases.

Asian states wanted to enjoy the strategic benefits of the bases but were unwilling to share with Manila the political burden of their location. They also were unwilling to encourage the United States by offering alternative basing facilities, claiming that this was politically impossible.

Such free riding continues today when the risks of conflict are even greater. Viewed in this light, East Asia's muted reaction to the North Korean nuclear crisis is

particularly discouraging. One would think that North Korea's missiles were aimed at Americans, not Asians, targets.

It is dangerous for Asians to assume that the foundations of their strategic order will remain in place without their active involvement in maintaining and strengthening it. This is a default, given the growing economic strength of East Asia and the claims of political and social maturity that the region makes in defending Asian ways of doing things.

With the end of the Cold War, the United States is becoming more selective in defining its national interests. This is a powerful impulse in both the Clinton administration and in Congress. Even committed internationalism in the United States insists that America should narrow its commitments to those that are absolutely vital.

Still, America is not about to turn away from Asia. It intends to participate in the region's economic growth. Asian countries will compete for American capital, trade and markets. But this does not mean that the United States will continue to play a security role in East Asia on terms that will satisfy the region unless Asians actively work to assure that the role to be played by America is satisfactory to them.

There are grave uncertainties

ahead for East Asia, especially for small and medium states in the shadow of Chinese and Japanese power. In the past, the United States was prepared to use its forces in the region to deter trouble makers and help maintain an equilibrium. Such a commitment can no longer be taken for granted.

Yet Asian countries are doing little to face up to the strategic and military implications of China's growing economic strength. If Washington bows to Asian demands that it confine U.S. foreign policy to nonpolitical objectives, Asians will have lost one of the few levers that might be used to influence the direction that China and Japan will take.

Admittedly, the Clinton administration's use of political leverage in Asia has been inept, but it will not get any better without practice. Asians, in turn, need practice developing their role as participants, rather than onlookers, in the new regional security order. The time for free riding is over.

The writer, a distinguished service professor of Public and International Affairs at the University of Pittsburgh, spent the past year as a visiting fellow at the Institute for Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore. He contributed this comment to The International Herald Tribune.

## Neighborhood With a Gun to Its Head

By Greg Donaldson

NEW YORK — For the last three years, I have ridden the subway through Brooklyn to Brownsville, one of America's toughest neighborhoods. Every time the doors of the train slide open, I wonder if the bad guys will get on looking for a victim.

Sometimes it is hard to tell the baby gunmen from the kids just trying to grow up without getting shot. Often the basketball players or the kids on the Thomas Jefferson High School debate team, kids who haven't had the heart cut out of them by the relentless violence in their neighborhoods, dress just like the killers, so they won't become victims themselves.

A vast number of black and Latino youths in the inner cities are trying desperately to make some sense of their lives. But they are caught in a crossfire between a small group of sociopaths in their midst and the larger society that has written them out of the future. A generation of city teenagers is turning inward, away from counsel from the old heads in their community and communication with the larger society.

Shut out, they have created their own shadow hierarchies based on things like clothing. One New York group calls itself the LoLifes and wears only Polo by Ralph Lauren — which its members shoplift.

The worship of money is so intense that kids nickname them-

selves "Money." A hit song by the rapper Snoop Doggy Dogg includes the chorus "I've got my mind on my money and my money on my mind." The gangster rappers pick up the cadence of the automatic gunfire and chant of death by the bullet. Rollin' with this one and that one — pullin' on gas for fun," recites the Wu-Tang Clan.

For the young, the lyrics and posturing relieve some of the despair of urban reality but not the fear. They are ever aware of the real humnities in their midst. In Brooklyn they call them "mad agents," people who will shoot you for stepping on their toes or taking too long on a pay phone.

For anyone who thinks the effects of urban experience can readily be overcome by personal fortitude, imagine trying to concentrate through a day's work knowing that a person with a gun is waiting for you outside.

From the earliest age, inner-city kids are forced to adapt to such mortal fear, while they are bombarded with the message that they are expendable. By adolescence, kids lose their hope, and eventually their empathy. Some are pushed over the edge.

The kids want to work. I have seen them beseege school administrators for a few internships. I have seen a dropout, a petty thief, turned into a re-

sponsible person by a decent job. As I walk through the projects I have heard them plead: "You a reporter? Can you get me a job? But the likelihood is that there will be no jobs. It is simply not on the agenda.

In 1992 the "Save a Generation" program started with a proposal for 1,000 living-wage jobs for Bronx youth. With the support of John Cardinal O'Connor and Fernando Ferrer, the Bronx borough president, the program raised high hopes for an alternative to the underground economy. After two years of intense effort, program leaders now hope to realize just 25 minimum-wage jobs.

None of this means we should ignore crime. Of course there are crimes for which there's no excuse; people, even very young ones, who must be swiftly segregated from society. Lock up the "mad agents," but remember the generation of minority youth that remains.

Right now our societal intent is clear. In Brownsville, the city is at work on a \$30 million youth detention center so young people don't ever have to leave the neighborhood, even to go to jail.

Greg Donaldson, an instructor at New York City Technical College, is author of "The Ville," a book about young men in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: U.S. Labor Strife

NEW YORK — The strikers in Chicago and elsewhere are detailing trains, overhauling cars and otherwise rioting, despite the military. The latter are charging repeatedly, whereupon the mob break up and reform at other points. The regulars have refrained from shooting, driving the men back with their bayonets or with cavalry. Mr. Debs, president of the St. Louis Union, has issued a manifesto, saying: "The first shot fired by the troops will be the signal for an uprising of labor... precipitating a civil war."

he saved by work." Kings take up the cry and presidents echo it with Republican eloquence. But alas! there was never so little work done as now, and never were there so many State-ordered holidays. The movable feast of the Russia that once was Holy,

### 1919: Get to Work!

PARIS — These are days when we hear much about work. Newspapers are full of it. The word is in the mouth of statesmen of every country. "Work!" they cry to the masses; "the world can only

### 1944: Revolution Fever

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] Officials here who are charged with responsibility for inter-American relations appeared unworried today [July 5] over the current epidemic of bloodless revolutions in Central America. Officially they view the unrest in each republic as a strictly internal affair. Unofficially, it was apparent they look upon the uprisings as wholesome reactions against leaders who have been dictators.

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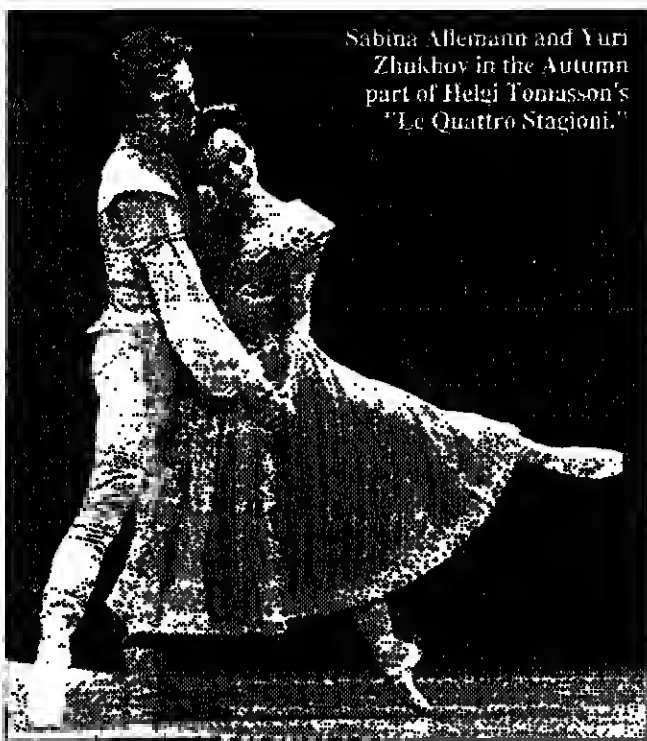






## STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

# A Blossoming of the San Francisco Ballet



Sabina Allemann and Yuri Zhukov in the Autumn part of Helgi Tomasson's "Le Quattro Stagioni."

By David Stevens  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS—The San Francisco Ballet, at the Palais Garnier through Sunday on a one-stop trip to Europe, dates its existence from 1933, which makes it marginally the oldest American dance troupe in continuous existence.

More to the point, to judge by the freshness of the first of its two programs here and the scope of its plans for the next year—including the sponsoring of a new international dance festival next May—it is a company bursting with health and ambition after a decade with Helgi Tomasson as artistic director and principal choreographer.

The company's close links to the creations of George Balanchine—Tomasson was for 15 years a soloist with the New York City Ballet and his predecessor, Lew Christensen, was also a Balanchine dancer—were marked by the presence of "Bugaku." In this 1963 work, Balanchine captured the atmosphere of stylized Japanese theater while staying within his own vocabulary. Muriel Maize and Ashley Wheeler (respectively products of the ballet schools of the Paris Opera and London Royal Opera) were the stylish principal couple, and David Hays's set design looked as coolly elegant as ever.

Tomasson's "Le Quattro Stagioni," set to Vi-

valdi's evocation of the seasons, is a group of four bucolic divertissements, atmospheric pieces somewhat in the manner of Jerome Robbins's Chopin sets, and a useful addition to the company's repertoire. Tina LeBlanc and Christopher Stowell made a particularly appealing and poised duo in Spring, and Anthony Randazzo was the vigorous soloist in Winter. Evelyn Cisneros in Summer and Sabina Allemann and Yuri Zhukov in Autumn were the other soloists.

Agnes de Mille's "Rodeo," and the score Aaron Copland wrote for it, were instant hits in 1942 and they hardly seem to have lost any appeal in a half century, even if the charm is a bit corny and the shotgun marriage of square dance and ballet a bit dated. Joanna Berman was just right as the tomboy cowgirl who finally blossoms as a woman. Wendy Van Dyck was her willowy rival, and Randazzo and David Justin were the appropriately macho frontiersmen as the Head Wrangler and the Champion Roper.

The second program, also of three dances, offers "Machismo," a new choreography by Mark Morris; Tomasson's "Nanna's Lied," set mostly to a selection of songs by Beethoven, Weill, and Balanchine's Gershwin ballet, "Who Cares?" It will be performed Thursday through Sunday evenings. Remaining performances of the first program are Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon.

## LONDON THEATER



Topol as Teyve and Sara Kestelman as Goldie in "Fiddler on the Roof."

# Child's Puzzle, for Adults

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

**L**ONDON—David Mamet's "The Cryptogram" offers what its title promises, a series of puzzles, one of which is why the producers allowed themselves to be bullied by the Ambassadors Theatre into imposing a totally pointless and destructive interval (presumably in the interests of bar profits) 20 minutes into a play that lasts barely another 60.

The next puzzle is whether or not "The Cryptogram" is autobiographical. An ingenious program note suggests that the director, Greg Mosher, never bothered to ask, but since the central figure is a small boy in Chicago at about the time Mamet was, the odds would seem strong on memoir.

And that is about the best justification for the piece. It is neither a debate like "Oleanna" nor a dream like "Glengarry Glen Ross," but instead a memory piece not unlike Arthur Miller's "The Price." The boy has a mother (recently deserted by his father) and a gay neighbor. These three make up the entire company, and although there's a fatal lack of dramatic energy, what holds the attention is the way that everything is seen and heard through the eyes and ears of the boy (Danny Worters or Richard Claxton). He alone still has a handle on the truth, still knows that things not clear now will become clear later if only his hold on the truth can be maintained. The two adults (Eddie Izzard and Lindsay Duncan) have lost that, and are left with the consequences of the lies they have told to keep themselves going.

"The Cryptogram" is that simple, and that complex. Adults deal in bad faith, children play with lies. There are haunting fragments here of a boyhood gone wrong. The dark at the top of the stairs is where the boy comes from, and where he returns.

For those of us who believe that "The Browning Version" is among the dozen greatest plays written in Britain in this century, the great omissions from Greenview is that it is still by Terence Rattigan. No "Concept" here, no attempt to make it "relevant" to the '90s by which directors

on the make have recently tried to justify laying their heavy thumbprints on modern classics. Instead, just a beautifully cool, crystal-clear staging by Philip Franks.

Like all the best of Rattigan, "The Browning Version" is about unrequited love and the terrors of sexuality. Its central figure is "The Crock," Andrew Crocker-Harris, a failed schoolmaster who on the brink of forced retirement is given Browning's "Agamemnon" translation (which forms the title) by a schoolboy hoping for a better grade.

Here, Clive Merrison wonderfully suggests a Mr. Chips who has been picked in his own acid despair at the way his life, his career and his marriage have been internally destroyed. Diana Hardcastle is the killer wife, Tim Matthews the treacherous pupil and Christopher Godwin the lethal headmaster.

Seen without its usual curtain-raiser, "Harlequinade," this is a savage and brilliant 80 minutes. When "The Browning Version" opened in London in 1967, Topol, in his first turn as Teyve, was in his early 30s. Now, almost 30 years later, he's about the right age for the role he is again playing at the Palladium. He is still just wonderful, though the production around him has fallen about at the seams. Sara Kestelman is a powerful new Goldie, but the rest of the cast and the sets look eerily reminiscent of "Oleanna" after about a hundred years of low-budget touring.

By demanding that the production should look exactly as it did on Broadway 30 years ago, the "Fiddler" management has fiddled itself into a corner.

The recent rethinking in London of "Carousel" and on Broadway of "Damn Yankees" would suggest that a change of choreographer every decade or so might not be a bad idea, at least if that choreographer (in this instance Jerome Robbins) is unavailable to get the show back on its feet for every international staging. The result here is of Topol career stage and the rest of the company backing away from him, daunted by his sheer expertise at every nuance of the show.

patches, and around a jealous superior's attempts to turn Nick's plight against him.

But what keeps you light-headed is Buckley's implicit commentary on American lucklessness and the pervasiveness in the culture of a product whose main effects are disease and death.

Superficially, "Thank You for Smoking" may seem even-handed by ridiculing both the tobacco industry and the so-called Puritans and fascists who want smoking banned. But to read the two positions as balanced is to accept the tobacco lobby's outlook.

The true target of Buckley's Swiftian barbs is the attitude that perfect liberty constitutes the right to make a profit no matter who pays for it, even at the cost of life itself.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Mike Zwerin, IHT

## BOOKS

### THANK YOU FOR SMOKING

By Christopher Buckley. 272 pages. \$22. Random House. \$22.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

**H**OW often have you heard about flacks from the tobacco industry smoothly insisting that there's still no proven connection between smoking and disease, and asked yourself in outrage, "How can they live with themselves?" Well, Christopher Buckley supplies some answers in his savagely funny new satirical farce, "Thank You for Smoking," a novel so timely that you have to wonder if Buckley has been orchestrating recent events in tobacco-land.

Buckley's fictional protagonist is Nick Naylor, chief spokesman for the Washington-based Academy of Tobacco Studies. He lives blithely

enough with the knowledge that he works for an industry that kills 1,200 human beings a day.

But, as he says to one audience of "health professionals," it's always been my closely held belief that with an issue as complex as ours, what we need is not more talking ABOUT such other, but more talking TO each other.

After all, the right to smoke is an issue of freedom, and "if I go tampering with the bedrock principles that our founding fathers laid down, many of whom, you'll recall, were themselves tobacco farmers, just for the sake of indulging a lot of frankly unscientific speculation, then we're placing at risk not only our own freedoms, but those of our children, and our children's children."

When challenged to explain such stunning non sequiturs, Nick admits that he does his job because "it pays the mortgage" and his son's tuition.

## SHORT CUTS

• **DAVID BYRNE** (Luaka Bop/Sire): The first eponymous album by the ex-Talking Head with the art school education and musics-of-the-world bent. Having been influenced by performance art, Kabuki theater and evangelistic preaching, Byrne started a record label called Luaka Bop that mixed African and European traditions ("Afropea," he calls it) and songs with Latin beats, funk and reggae rhythms and a rock edge. Find all the above elements steeped in angst on the well-tooled punky Brecht-Livatt-CBGB's style "David Byrne." Byrne's friend the filmmaker Jonathan Demme says

it's about "sex, nudity, love, violence, innocence, death, escape, America and the world." For Byrne, it's "about how I live and how I relate to other people." For us, it's about listening to this album over and over again for a long while.

• **WALLACE RONEY**, *Mistérios* (WB): I get letters pleading, "Enough! Let him rest in peace." But the legacy of Miles Davis remains unavoidable. We must, for example, deal with Miles' clone Wallace Roney who is a major new player. Accompanied by a cozy chamber orchestra, Roney's cool trumpet covers material by Lennon and

McCartney, Egberto Gismonti, Astor Piazzolla, Dolly Parton and Jaco Pastorius. Like Miles, he includes diverse personalities into his own sweet way. Son of "Sketches of Spain."

• **THE SPLENDID MASTERS OF MOROCCO WITH RANDY WESTON** (Verve): Jazz pianist, composer and cultural ambassador Weston explores an ancient land of African culture. He accompanies singing, hand-clapping and traditional string and percussion instruments in search of "divine elements missing from today's music. What are musicians but God's instruments?"

• **THE BOOK OF VIRTUES**, by William J. Bennett. 4 STANDING FIRM, by Dan Quayle. 5 D-DAY, JUNE 6, 1944, by Stephen E. Ambrose. 6 BEYOND PEACE, by Richard Nixon. 7 THE BARRY IS NOT MAKING THIS UP, by Dave Barry. 8 MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Bernatti. 9 THE HALDEMAN DIARIES, by H. R. Haldeman. 10 ALL MY OCTOBER, by Mickey Mantle with Mickey Hargis. 11 REBA: My Story, by Reba McEntire with Tom Carter. 12 LIFE OF THE PARTY, by Christine O'Leary. 13 OLD SONGS IN A NEW CAFE, by Robert James Waller. 14 SOUL MATES, by Thomas Moore. 15 THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW, by Damon Brykley with Paul Perry. 16 THE WATERWORKS, by E. L. Doctorow. 17 DISCLOSURE, by Michael Crichton. 18 MISTRESS, by Amanda Quick. 19 THE AGENDA, by Bob Woodward. 20 EMBRACED BY THE LIGHT, by Betty J. Eadie with

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## Dining Out

<b>AMSTERDAM</b> <b>HAESJE CLAES</b> Royal Dutch Cooking. Open from lunch until midnight. Specialized 275. Tel. 024 99 79 79. Reservations recommended. All major credit cards.	<b>PARIS 8th</b> <b>LA MAISON DU VALAIS</b> A Swiss Chalet in Paris In a beautiful atmosphere, Swiss specialties. 20, rue Royale. Tel. 01 42 60 23 75.
<b>PARIS 1st</b> <b>CARR'S</b> Irish Restaurant Bar Fried fish, pub food. Weekend brunch 7:30-9:30. Open 7:30-11:00. CUISINE 01 42 60 23 75. 1, rue de la Harpe. Tel. 01 42 60 23 75.	<b>PARIS 13th</b> <b>BASTILLE DAY AT THE PARIS HILTON</b> Buffet dinner at LE TOIT DE PARIS Savory, light and fresh. A choice of specialties including salmon, lobster and beef. 40. 11, rue de la Harpe. Tel. 01 42 60 23 75.
<b>PARIS 2nd</b> <b>AUX LYONNAIS</b> Traditional bistro cooking in authentic 1900 decor. Excellent wines & mineral waters. 32, rue St. Marc. Tel. 01 42 95 65 04.	<b>PARIS 17th</b> <b>AL GOLDENBERG</b> Mediterranean. Restaurant - Cream cheese bagel and low carb. - Cheese cake & all the bread. Jewish style. 69 Av. de Wagram. Tel. 01 42 27 24 24. Every day to midnight.
<b>PARIS 6th</b> <b>NEW FURSTENBERG</b> American restaurant of the 30's Topo, Gaspard, 1800s. Like lunch menu 9:30-11:30. Open every day from 8 a.m. to 2 a.m. Facing St. Germain-des-Prés, 22, rue Guillemin. Apollinaire. Tel. 01 42 60 60 80.	<b>ROME</b> <b>CHEZ FRED</b> One of the oldest bistros of Paris French traditional cooking. 190 boulevard. Reservations. Tel. 01 45 74 20 48.
<b>PARIS 7th</b> <b>LE PETIT ZINC</b> The famous restaurant Facing Place St. Germain-des-Prés. Traditional cuisine. Good value for money. Menus in every language. 11, rue Saint-Benoit. Tel. 01 42 61 12 70. Open every day until 2 a.m.	<b>VIENNA</b> <b>DA MEO PATACCA</b> Traditional Viennese food for lunch, dinner & cocktails. 00153 Rome, Piazza 931. 56331086.
<b>PARIS 8th</b> <b>LE MUNICH</b> The bistro of the 30's. Savory, light, "chic", traditional. Open every day, until 2 a.m. 7, rue Saint-Benoit. Facing St. Germain-des-Prés. Tel. 01 42 61 12 70.	<b>KERVANSARAY</b> Turkish & Levantine specialties, labneh bar, best seafood restaurant, 1st floor. Maitre 99 Tel. 01 52 88 43. 4th floor. 80m. Open Monday p.m. & 6 p.m. to 1 a.m., except Sunday. Open holidays.
<b>PARIS 9th</b> <b>LA PETITE CHAISE</b> Delicious cuisine at the oldest restaurant in Paris. Menu 170 FF daily. 36, rue de Grenelle. Tel. 01 42 22 13 35. Open in August.	
<b>THOUHEUX</b> Specialties of the South-West. Confit de canard & cassoulet au canard. Air conditioned. Open every day until midnight. 79 rue St. Dominique. Tel. 01 47 05 49 75. Near Invalides, Vendôme.	

## For investment information

read THE MONEY REPORT

every Saturday in the IHT

CALLING ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY FROM ANOTHER IS NO  
SECRET  
WITH THESE SIMPLE ACCESS  
CODES.

COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
<b>AFRICA</b>		<b>ASIA</b>		<b>EUROPE</b>		<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	
Algeria	000-12	Armenia	000-1000	Belgium	000-477-4000	Peru	000-174-477
Angola	000-1000	Australia	000-511-10	Bolivia	000-511-10	Romania	000-174-477
Botswana	000-1000	Brazil	000-511-10	Bosnia & Herzegovina	000-511-10	Russia (Moscow)	000-174-477
Burkina Faso	000-1000	Canada	000-511-10	Bulgaria	000-511-10	Saudi Arabia	000-174-477
Burundi	000-1000	Chad	000-511-10	Croatia	000-511-10	Sri Lanka	000-174-477
Camerun	000-1000	China	000-511-10	Czech Republic	000-511-10	Sweden	000-174-477
Central African Rep.	000-1000	Colombia	000-511-10	Denmark	000-511-10	Switzerland	000-174-477
Cote d'Ivoire	000-1000	Cuba	000-511-10	Egypt	000-511-10	Taiwan	000-174-477
DRC	000-1000	Cyprus	000-511-10	Finland	000-511-10	Tanzania	000-174-477
Egypt	000-1000	Czech Rep.	000-511-10	France	000-511-10	Togo	000-174-477
Equatorial Guinea	000-1000	Denmark	000-511-10	Germany	000-511-10	Tunisia	000-174-477
Ethiopia	000-1000	Egypt	000-511-10	Greece	000-511-10	Turkey	000-174-477
Ghana	000-1000	Finland	000-511-10	Hungary	000-511-10	Uganda	000-174-477
Guinea	000-1000	France	000-511-10	Iceland	000-511-10	Ukraine	000-174-477
Guinea-Bissau	000-1000	Germany	000-511-10	Ireland	000-511-10	USA	000-174-477
Ivory Coast	000-1000	Greece	000-511-10	Israel	000-511-10		
Kenya	000-1000	Hungary	000-511-10	Italy	000-511-10		
Lesotho	000-1000	Iceland	000-511-10	Japan	000-511-10		
Liberia	000-1000	Ireland	000-511-10	Korea	000-511-10		
Libya	000-1000	Israel	000-511-10	Kazakhstan	000-511-10		
Mali	000-1000	Italy	000-511-10	Kyrgyzstan	000-511-10		
Mauritania	000-1000	Japan	000-511-10	Laos	000-511-10		
Morocco	000-1000	Korea	000-511-10	Lebanon	000-511-10		
Mozambique	000-1000	Kazakhstan	000-511-10	Lithuania	000-511-10		
Niger	000-1000	Kyrgyzstan	000-511-10	Latvia	000-511-10		
Nigeria	000-1000	Laos	000-511-10	Malta	000-511-10		
Rwanda	000-1000	Lebanon	000-511-10	Maldives	000-511-10		
Senegal	000-1000	Lithuania	000-511-10	Mali	000-511-10		
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## MARKET DIARY

Stocks Edge Higher  
As Fed Jitters Loom

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — Share prices edged higher Tuesday, but the market got off to a slow start after the Independence Day holiday Monday, especially amid concerns about the outcome of a Federal Reserve Board policy-making meeting.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 5.83 points higher at 3,652.48.

Advancing and declining issues were roughly even, and

Results of the meeting, which began Tuesday, may in any event not be known for several weeks.

Traders noted that the investors were also wary of new commitments because key labor statistics due on Friday may rekindle inflation fears.

Texasco, rebounding from a 52-week low set Friday, closed up 1/4 at 60 1/2 on plans for a restructuring that will cut 2,500 jobs.

Other oil shares were also given a boost. Mobil gained 1 1/2 to 82 1/2, and Royal Dutch Petroleum jumped 2 1/2 to 107 1/2.

Boeing climbed 1/2 to 47 1/2 after it said it delivered 67 commercial jet transports in the second quarter.

Caterpillar rose 1 1/2 to 101 1/2, but dealers cautioned that the share remained volatile as the company battled with the effects of a strike.

Parallax Computer fell 1 1/2 to 4 1/2 after the company said it faced losses for the rest of the year because it would no longer get guaranteed revenue from International Business Machines. (AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

## U.S. Stocks

volume on the Big Board totaled 193 million shares, down from 197.19 million on Friday.

The bond market also chalked up mild gains on renewed buying that dealers attributed largely to technical factors. The 30-year Treasury bond's yield slipped to 7.59 percent in late trading from 7.61 percent on Friday.

Although there has been speculation that the Federal Open Market Committee might lean toward raising interest rates again to keep inflation at bay and prop up the dollar, many analysts expect the panel to maintain a steady policy course for the immediate fu-

Dollar Down Slightly  
As Fed Opens Meeting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — The dollar was slightly lower against other major currencies in light, quiet trading as market awaited news

## Foreign Exchange

from the Federal Open Market Committee, which began its two-day meeting Tuesday.

Traders said there was no clear-cut market sentiment regarding the decision the policy-setting arm of the Federal Reserve Board would take at the meeting — to leave the federal funds rate unchanged at 4.25 percent or raise it by 25 or 50 basis points in response to a healthy economy and a slumping dollar.

This uncertainty was keeping key players on the sidelines, with one large seller of dollars for marks depressing the U.S. currency against the European currencies early in the session. The growing expectation that even if the Fed opts to tighten short-term rates for the fifth time this year it will limit any increase to 25 basis points.

This, combined with Japanese and German participants playing down any attempt to strengthen the dollar at this weekend's Group of Seven meeting in Naples, Italy, could see the dollar fall to around 1.56 Deutsche marks toward the end of the week or shortly after the G-7 analysts said.

But some analysts said the markets' true reaction to the outcome of the Fed meeting would not be evident until the release of the U.S. June non-farm payrolls number on Friday. They said the Fed decision would be judged against the strength of the employment report and its inflationary implications.

The dollar was at 1.5803 DM in late New York trading, down from 1.5966 DM Friday; at 98.925 yen, up from 98.650; at 1.3260 Swiss francs, down from 1.3396; and at 5.4175 French francs, down from 5.4670. The pound rose to \$1.5437 from 1.5385. New York markets were closed Monday for the Independence Day holiday. (Reuters, APX)



## NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	2,740	274.00	273.00	273.00	-1.00
Microsoft	1,210	121.00	120.00	120.00	-1.00
Oracle	1,110	111.00	110.00	110.00	-1.00
Intel	1,010	101.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
Apple	910	91.00	90.00	90.00	-1.00
Comcast	810	81.00	80.00	80.00	-1.00
Verizon	710	71.00	70.00	70.00	-1.00
AT&T	610	61.00	60.00	60.00	-1.00
WorldCom	510	51.00	50.00	50.00	-1.00
Qwest	410	41.00	40.00	40.00	-1.00

## NASDAQ Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Walt Disney	1,210	121.00	120.00	120.00	-1.00
Microsoft	1,110	111.00	110.00	110.00	-1.00
Oracle	1,010	101.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
Intel	910	91.00	90.00	90.00	-1.00
Apple	810	81.00	80.00	80.00	-1.00
Comcast	710	71.00	70.00	70.00	-1.00
Verizon	610	61.00	60.00	60.00	-1.00
AT&T	510	51.00	50.00	50.00	-1.00
WorldCom	410	41.00	40.00	40.00	-1.00
Qwest	310	31.00	30.00	30.00	-1.00

## AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
XCL Ltd	1,210	121.00	120.00	120.00	-1.00
Microsoft	1,110	111.00	110.00	110.00	-1.00
Oracle	1,010	101.00	100.00	100.00	-1.00
Intel	910	91.00	90.00	90.00	-1.00
Apple	810	81.00	80.00	80.00	-1.00
Comcast	710	71.00	70.00	70.00	-1.00
Verizon	610	61.00	60.00	60.00	-1.00
AT&T	510	51.00	50.00	50.00	-1.00
WorldCom	410	41.00	40.00	40.00	-1.00
Qwest	310	31.00	30.00	30.00	-1.00

## Market Sales

Market	Today	Prev.
NYSE	193.00	197.19
AMEX	11.10	11.00
NASDAQ	183.00	182.00

## Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	147.10	147.20	146.80	146.80	-0.30
Transp	17.10	17.10	17.00	17.00	-0.10
Comp	127.40	127.40	127.10	127.10	-0.30

## Standard &amp; Poor's Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	520.50	521.00	519.00	519.00	-1.50
Transp	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.80	-0.20
Comp	127.10	127.10	126.80	126.80	-0.30

## NYSE Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	34.70	34.80	34.50	34.50	-0.20
Transp	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.80	-0.20
Indus	110.10	110.10	109.80	109.80	-0.30

## NASDAQ Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	70.70	70.80	70.40	70.40	-0.40
Indus	71.10	71.20	70.80	70.80	-0.30
Transp	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.80	-0.20

## AMEX Stock Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	42.45	42.50	42.30	42.30	-0.15

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Bonds	72.00	72.00	71.80	71.80	-0.20
10 Utilities	102.00	102.00	101.80	101.80	-0.20
10 Industrials	102.00	102.00	101.80	101.80	-0.20

## NYSE Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	34.70	34.80	34.50	34.50	-0.20
Transp	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.80	-0.20
Indus	110.10	110.10	109.80	109.80	-0.30

## AMEX Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	42.45	42.50	42.30	42.30	-0.15

## NASDAQ Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	70.70	70.80	70.40	70.40	-0.40
Indus	71.10	71.20	70.80	70.80	-0.30
Transp	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.80	-0.20

## Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Crude Oil	22.00	21.90
Gold	375.00	374.00
Silver	11.00	10.90
Wheat	1.00	0.99
Corn	0.90	0.89

## EUROPEAN FUTURES

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Aluminum	147.10	147.20	146.80	146.80	-0.30
Transp	17.10	17.10	17.00	17.00	-0.10
Comp	127.40	127.40	127.10	127.10	-0.30

## Metals

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	520.50	521.00	519.00	519.00	-1.50
Transp	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.80	-0.20
Comp	127.10	127.10	126.80	126.80	-0.30

## Financial

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	34.70	34.80	34.50	34.50	-0.20
Transp	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.80	-0.20
Indus	110.10	110.10	109.80	109.80	-0.30

## 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIBOR)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	70.70	70.80	70.40	70.40	-0.40
Indus	71.10	71.20	70.80	70.80	-0.30
Transp	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.80	-0.20

## 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIBOR)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	70.70	70.80	70.40	70.40	-0.40
Indus	71.10	71.20	70.80	70.80	-0.30
Transp	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.80	-0.20

## 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIBOR)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	70.70	70.80	70.40	70.40	-0.40
Indus	71.10	71.20	70.80	70.80	-0.30
Transp	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.80	-0.20

## 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIBOR)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	70.70	70.80	70.40	70.40	-0.40
Indus	71.10	71.20	70.80	70.80	-0.30
Transp	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.80	-0.20

## 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIBOR)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	70.70	70.80	70.40	70.40	-0.40
Indus	71.10	71.20	70.80	70.80	-0.30
Transp	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.80	-0.20

## 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIBOR)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	70.70	70.80	70.40	70.40	-0.40
Indus	71.10	71.20	70.80	70.80	-0.30
Transp	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.80	-0.20

## 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIBOR)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	70.70	70.80	70.40	70.40	-0.40
Indus	71.10	71.20	70.80	70.80	-0.30
Transp	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.80	-0.20

## 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIBOR)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	70.70	70.80	70.40	70.40	-0.40
Indus	71.10	71.20	70.80	70.80	-0.30
Transp	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.80	-0.20

## U.S. FUTURES

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Aluminum	147.10	147.20	146.80	146.80	-0.30
Transp	17.10	17.10	17.00	17.00	-0.10
Comp	127.40	127.40	127.10	127.10	-0.30

## Grains

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	520.50	521.00	519.00	519.00	-1.50
Transp	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.80	-0.20
Comp	127.10	127.10	126.80	126.80	-0.30

## Metals

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	34.70	34.80	34.50	34.50	-0.20
Transp	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.80	-0.20
Indus	110.10	110.10	109.80	109.80	-0.30

## Livestock

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	70.70	70.80	70.40	70.40	-0.40
Indus	71.10	71.20	70.80	70.80	-0.30
Transp	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.80	-0.20

## Financial

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	34.70	34.80	34.50	34.50	-0.20
Transp	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.80	-0.20
Indus	110.10	110.10	109.80	109.80	-0.30

## Food

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	70.70	70.80	70.40	70.40	-0.40
Indus	71.10	71.20	70.80	70.80	-0.30
Transp	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.80	-0.20

## Commodity Indexes



## Alcatel Chief Denies Charges Of Corruption

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The chairman of Alcatel-Alsthom SA, France's largest private corporation, on Tuesday scoffed at corruption charges filed against him and received support from the minister of industry and trade.

Pierre Suard, chairman of the energy, transport and telecommunications company, described as "banal" the allegations that he misused company funds to install security systems at two private residences.

Mr. Suard was arrested and charged late Monday with fraud, embezzlement and corruption. He was released on bail of 1 million French francs (\$163,000) after 12 hours of questioning.

He is so far the most senior French businessman to be part of a series of investigations into alleged irregularities.

The charges against Mr. Suard were an offshoot of an investigation into charges that Alcatel allegedly overcharged the state-owned phone company France Telecom.

Industry Minister Gerard Longuet, who is also being in-

vestigated for allegedly using political influence to raise money for private use, told French radio he was concerned about the damage done to the reputation of a major exporting company when its chairman was put under investigation.

Mr. Suard, 59, is one of France's great bosses. Mr. Longuet said. "Thanks to him, we are at the top level worldwide in the energy, telecommunications and rail sectors."

Mr. Suard, 59, is a close political ally of the ruling Rally for the Republic party and was once the boss of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur.

Mr. Suard said Tuesday at a news conference that he had asked the French stock market regulator to investigate how news of his arrest had been spread to the financial markets.

Reports of Mr. Suard's interrogation by police sent the price of shares in Alcatel, France's second-largest publicly traded company, plunging 8 percent Monday to 541 francs. The shares rebounded Tuesday to 572 francs.

(AP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

## Spanish Central Banker To Be Fined Over Trades

Reuters

MADRID — A former Bank of Spain director is to be fined for trading on inside information just before the central bank intervened in December at Banco Español de Crédito, known as Banesto, a central bank spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman said the disclosure had come just before Luis Angel Rojo, governor of the Bank of Spain, was to be formally nominated for a new six-year term this week. "This could not have come at a worse time," he said.

While authorities of the National Securities Market Commission issued no statement, sources close to the commission

said a fine of 15 million pesetas (\$114,000) had been proposed.

The former director, Tomás Ramón Fernández, sold 2,300 Banesto shares on Dec. 27, one day before the intervention and suspension of the shares, avoiding a loss of about 3 million pesetas. He resigned in January, and trading was not resumed in the shares until the end of that month.

Mr. Fernández, a lawyer and professor, said he would appeal the decision.

"I have made my case, and as the outcome will in any case be a sanction, I plan to lodge an administrative appeal in the courts," he said on Spanish state radio.

## Independence Has a Cost Palestine Now Faces Economic Battle

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

GAZA — Off a sandy alleyway, through an open door, industrial sewing machines buzz sharply. White cotton cloth stands in heaps on the floor, and sparkling purple and white dresses hang up for display against the drab breeze-block walls.

Abraham Shinawi's workshop is a short drive from the Palestine Hotel on the seacoast, where Yasser Arafat has been holding court. But it is in a part of the Gaza Strip that the Palestine Liberation Organization leader did not see in his triumphant return to this part of what some call Palestine.

Mr. Shinawi's sewing workshop, one of hundreds of similar little enterprises scattered through this city, is part of the economic backbone of the Gaza over which Mr. Arafat is assuming control. The shop's problems help illustrate why the political independence from Israel that Mr. Arafat has won cannot be easily translated into economic independence, which is his latest rallying cry.

Mr. Arafat has bristled at attempts by international donors to oversee the spending of aid given to the Palestinian authority that is beginning to govern Gaza and the Jericho region in the West Bank — and he paints a brave picture of a spartan, self-sufficient economy as the alternative to "blackmail" by outsiders.

In evocative metaphors, Mr. Arafat told Palestinians this week that the "children of the stones" who fought the Israeli military occupation can now turn their "strong arms" to building a self-reliant Palestine. "No one can starve us!" he declared on a recent morning to a group of Gaza village leaders. "In this country there are tough people, tough people."

But the economic reality visible in Mr. Shinawi's shop contrasts with the picture of self-reliance that Mr. Arafat offers. While the Israeli military occupation of Gaza is over, the economic ties that bind the Palestinians to Israel remain as tight as ever.

The truth is that Gaza — for now, the largest piece of Mr. Arafat's new regime — has little to offer the rest of the world. Its economic backbone is its laborers, tens of thousands of whom are willing to work long hours for low pay.

Before Israel-Palestinian violence and public opinion forced Israel's government to tighten border controls, more than 120,000 Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza worked in Israel each day. Recently the number has been rising, and as of this week more than 46,000 Palestinians were commuting to jobs in Israel — 19,000 of them from Gaza.

But the bonds between Gaza and Israel are even deeper. According to Gaza's Union of Industrialists, the 535 garment shops such as Mr. Shinawi's and 56 textile factories represent about a third of Gaza's economy. More than 80 percent of them are subcontractors for Israeli firms. Fewer than 1 percent sell to

Europe or the Arab world, according to a survey by the industrialists.

Gaza's dependence on Israel grew over the 27 years of Israeli military rule. Israelis justified it as a way to provide jobs for the Palestinians. Critics charged that Israel used the people of the occupied territories as cheap labor — especially in the workshops based here, beyond the reach of Israel's Socialist-inspired labor laws.

Most of the garment workers in Gaza earn half of Israel's \$2.60-an-hour minimum wage or less and get none of the generous benefits guaranteed to workers in Israel.

The sewing shops of Gaza can be found scattered behind tall metal doors in residential neighborhoods where local women —

**The Israeli military occupation may be over, but the economic ties that bind Palestinians to Israel are as tight as ever.**

who represent the majority of employees — can easily reach them from their homes nearby. About three-quarters of the shops employ fewer than 10 workers.

Shop owners bring fabric from Israel and employ the women to cut and assemble it into jeans, blouses and T-shirts that usually are then sent out for sale in Israel.

"The businesses and work in the factories in Gaza depends on the size of the labor force in Israel," said Mr. Shinawi. "Our country doesn't have oil, or precious metals. We don't have any exports. That was one of the effects of the occupation." The Arab boycott against Israel was also applied to Palestinian goods made in the occupied territories.

Mr. Shinawi has five women at work and 13 more outside trying to sell his products in Gaza, the West Bank and Israel, especially in Arab towns. He has been in the garment business for 20 years but recently has found it difficult to get across the border to Tel Aviv to buy raw materials. The border restrictions, by cutting many Gazans off from their jobs in Israel, have hurt Mr. Shinawi's sales at home.

Other problems have hurt business in recent years. Mr. Shinawi said. He used to make white wedding gowns until the *intifada*, the Palestinian uprising against the Israeli occupation, began in 1987, prompting people to eschew lavish celebrations.

Despite his — and Gaza's — economic problems, Mr. Shinawi said that if Mr. Arafat had stopped by his shop, he would not have been critical of the Palestinian leader.

"We know he is not coming with a magic wand or a mountain of gold," he said, sipping cold cola on a blistering hot afternoon. "Abu Ammar did his best," he added, using Arafat's nom de guerre. "He lifted the occupation from our country."

## Thomson Links Loss To Crédit Lyonnais

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Thomson-CSF, a state-owned defense electronics concern, said Tuesday it had a loss of 2.3 billion francs (\$425 million) in 1993.

The company, a subsidiary of the electronics group Thomson SA, had a profit of 1.52 billion francs in 1992.

On its own, Thomson-CSF had an operating profit of 1 billion francs last year. The poor bottom-line results, analysts said, were attributable to the company's 21.6 percent stake in the French bank Crédit Lyonnais, which in March reported a loss of 6.9 billion francs.

Crédit Lyonnais later won a government pledge of 3.5 billion francs of new capital, and the Thomson group agreed to chip in a further 1.2 billion francs.

The bank also decided to put 43 billion francs of loans that had gone bad in the real-estate market into a shell company.

Potential losses on those loans were estimated at 14.4 billion francs. Of that total, the French government agreed to guarantee 12.6 billion francs, and Thomson-CSF took on 1.8 billion francs.

Remi Thomas, an aerospace and defense analyst at the brokerage Cholet Dupont in Paris, said, "The assets involved were among the most rotten, so more than likely, the company will not be able to write back any of the money from the 1.8 billion-franc provision."

Mr. Thomas added, however, that if Crédit Lyonnais is not sold to the public by December 31, 1998, Thomson-CSF will have the right to restore the 1.8 billion francs provision to its balance sheet.

The difficulty in assessing the 1993 loss forced Thomson-CSF to postpone its annual shareholder meeting beyond the legal deadline of June 30.

Its parent company, Thomson SA, was expected to nominate Alain Gomez as chairman of both companies at a board meeting that was being held late Tuesday, posts he has held since 1982. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

## Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Frankfurt DAX		2,396.63	2,388.86	+0.44
London FTSE 100 Index		2,032.69	2,051.53	-0.92
Paris CAC 40		777.74	780.13	-0.31
Amsterdam AEX		1,704.78	1,686.28	+0.38
Brussels Stock Index		2,320.90	2,324.80	-0.17
Frankfurt DAX		2,965.00	2,970.40	-0.18
Frankfurt FAZ		296.46	301.05	-1.52
Heidelberg HEX		1,116.00	1,108.00	+0.72
London Financial Times 30		1,678.73	1,666.18	+0.67
London FTSE 100		1,750.08	1,761.37	-0.64
Madrid General Index		454.16	459.50	-1.16
Milan MIB		928.83	935.46	-0.84
Paris CAC 40				
Stockholm Affarsvaeriden				
Vienne Stock Index				
Zurich SSS				

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

- Shares in Christian Dior SA, the French fashion and accessories concern, fell as much as 2.7 percent after turbulence in the markets caused the company to postpone a capital increase.
- West European car sales in June jumped more than 10 percent for the second straight month, according to an estimate by French auto maker Renault SA, fueling analyst expectations that Europe's economy will return to growth this year.
- The Italian government will announce broad outlines of its three-year economic and financial planning document Thursday, said Treasury Minister Lamberto Dini.
- A Dresdner Bank AG subsidiary has purchased the Frankfurt office building that will house the European Monetary Institute.
- Fisons PLC, the British pharmaceuticals and scientific equipment concern, said it had sold its British horticulture business for £25.3 million (\$35 million) to a consortium.
- British Rail, which will be privatized next year, reported a 59 percent narrowing in its loss, to £108 million, for the year ended March 31.
- Unilever PLC, the British/Dutch multi-industry group, said it sold its Mattessons Wall's chilled meats business to Kerry Group PLC; the price wasn't disclosed.
- Allied-Lyons PLC, the British food and beverage giant, said it was aiming for a profit increase of 7 percent in the year ending March 1995.

Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, AFP, A.P.

## Sweden's Deficit To Grow

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Finance Minister Anne Wibble said Tuesday the government expected its deficit to increase by 10 billion kronor (\$1.3 billion), to 160 billion, in fiscal 1995 because of rising interest rates.

The previous forecast put the deficit at 150.7 billion kronor for the year that began Friday.

Mrs. Wibble also said rising rates would reduce 1995 gross domestic product growth by 0.5 to 1.0 percentage points. Previously, the government estimated 1995 growth at 3.0 percent. The new deficit estimate is

about 10 percent of the gross national product.

Swedish markets fell Tuesday on doubts about the success of the government's 6.5 billion Swedish kronor bond auction Monday.

Swedish markets have been weak since Skandia Forskring AB, Sweden's largest insurance company, announced last week it had stopped buying government bonds until it was convinced the government was trying to control the deficit.

(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg, AFP)

## Standing Pat on Schneider

Bloomberg Business News

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank AG said Tuesday it planned no more management changes in connection with loans extended to Jürgen Schneider AG, the real-estate group that collapsed in April with 5 billion Deutsche marks (\$3 billion) in debt.

The announcement, which followed an audit released Monday criticizing the bank's procedures in lending to Schneider, virtually rules out

the possibility that the bank might break with its tradition of not firing senior board members for poor management.

A total of four executives — two from Deutsche Bank's mortgage subsidiary Deutsche Centralbodenkredit AG in Cologne and one each from branch offices in Mannheim and Baden-Baden — have left the company over their involvement in Deutsche Bank's 1.2 billion DM loan exposure to Schneider.

## Herald Tribune

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Herald Tribune



**Tuesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

(Continued)

12 Month	Div	Yld	PE	Stk	High	Low	Latest	Orig
High Low Stock				100s				

一、關於我國之政治。我國之政治，向來處於混亂狀態，其原因固多，而其主要者，則在缺乏統一之領導。自民國以來，雖有種種改革，然其結果，不過使混亂更趨於混亂。其原因固多，而其主要者，則在缺乏統一之領導。自民國以來，雖有種種改革，然其結果，不過使混亂更趨於混亂。其原因固多，而其主要者，則在缺乏統一之領導。

[illegible][illegible]

12 Months High/Low Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	100%	High	Low	Low/Low C/P
1991-1992	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
1992-1993	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
1993-1994	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
1994-1995	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
1995-1996	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
1996-1997	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
1997-1998	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
1998-1999	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
1999-2000	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2000-2001	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2001-2002	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2002-2003	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2003-2004	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2004-2005	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2005-2006	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2006-2007	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2007-2008	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2008-2009	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2009-2010	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2010-2011	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2011-2012	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2012-2013	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2013-2014	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2014-2015	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2015-2016	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2016-2017	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2017-2018	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2018-2019	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2019-2020	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2020-2021	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2021-2022	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2022-2023	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2023-2024	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2024-2025	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2025-2026	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2026-2027	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2027-2028	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2028-2029	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2029-2030	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2030-2031	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2031-2032	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2032-2033	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2033-2034	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2034-2035	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%
2035-2036	0.00	0.00	10.00	100%	100%	100%	100%

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項目	単位	数量	金額	備考
材料費	円	100	100	
労務費	円	200	200	
経費	円	50	50	
合計	円	350	350	

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 Thai

SYDNEY MELB


 

PERTH BRIS

***Smooth as silk is  
from Thailand to five***

[illegible][illegible]

1950年10月1日



**20 flights a week**  
***cities in Australasia.***

*[The page contains dense handwritten text in Devanagari script, which is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low resolution.]*

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**Smooth as silk is 20 flights a week  
from Thailand to five cities in Australasia.**



## High-Tech Firms In Japan Are Investing Anew

**Agence France-Press**  
TOKYO — Japanese high-technology companies said Tuesday they either had completed or were considering plans to invest billions of dollars to meet soaring worldwide demand for electronics parts.

Toshiba Corp. and IBM Japan Ltd. said they would jointly invest 40 billion yen (\$465 million) on a second plant to produce thin-film transistor liquid crystal display panels, known as TFT-LCD, which are widely used for color screens in the latest generation of notebook computers.

Fujitsu Ltd., Japan's leading computer maker, announced separate plans to invest 80 bil-

lion yen over the next two and a half years on upgrading two semiconductor facilities in Japan.

Meanwhile, NEC Corp. said it was considering a major overseas investment, possibly on the order of 100 billion yen, to build a semiconductor plant in the United States or Britain.

And in another move to escape the strong yen, Matsushita Electric Works Ltd. said it was planning to set up a \$13 million subsidiary in Thailand to make synthetic resin for semiconductor packages.

Toshiba and IBM Japan, a unit of International Business Machines Corp., said their four-year-old LCD venture, Display Technologies Inc., aimed to triple production capacity from the current 100,000 units a month at a plant in Himeji near Kobe.

"Demand for TFT-LCD is expected to enjoy rapid growth," Display Technologies president, Toru Shima, said, noting that worldwide demand was projected to grow from 400 million yen this year to 500 billion yen next year.

The main market is portable computers, where the slim size, light weight and excellent image quality of TFT-LCDs are earning them increasing market share," he said.

Display Technologies, which is equally owned by Toshiba and IBM, plans to start building the plant in Yaso, near Kyoto, this month and hopes to launch production early next year.

Production capacity is eventually expected to reach 200,000 units, twice the level at Himeji, which started operating two years ago and recently reached full capacity because of soaring demand for the panels.

Fujitsu officials said the company had allocated 50 billion yen to expand production at its Iwate plant in northern Japan over the next two and a half years and 30 billion yen to upgrade its Wakamatsu plant in the west.

## Taiwan's Investors 'Going South'

### Once-Strong Flow of Money Into China Has Slowed

By Edward A. Gargan  
New York Times Staff Writer

TAIPEI — After pouring billions of dollars into China in recent years, Taiwan's investors are slowing their activity there and are looking elsewhere at countries in Southeast Asia.

The slump in investment from Taiwan has accompanied a steep slowdown in general foreign investment in China. Last week, China Daily, an English-language newspaper in Beijing, reported that contracts for foreign investment in the first five months of 1994 fell 45 percent from a year earlier, to \$2.7 billion.

Taiwan's attitudes toward China have fluctuated wildly in the last decade, from virulent anti-Communist isolationism to wary and tentative contacts with the mainland to a flush of enthusiasm by small and medium-sized businesses in Taiwan.

But the mixed economic performance of many investments in China, Beijing's lack of legal protections and the slaughter in March of a boatload of tourists from Taiwan in eastern China — for which China later executed three men — have soured many Taiwan business people on the nation that lays claim to their island.

"Mainland investment fever is finished," said Chin Chen, a lawyer in Taiwan who advises investors on business in China. Many of her clients, she said, are now spreading through Southeast Asia. "All the provinces are reporting sharp drops in investment," she said. "Me personally, I would never put a dime in China."

Although data are unclear, Taiwan seems to have become the largest foreign investor in Vietnam. Its investors have also been drawn to Indonesia and the Philippines, a foreign trade official said, following a "go south" policy that the Taiwan government started this year.

"Whenever Deng dies is overhanging people's thinking," said the official, alluding to the fragile health of China's

89-year-old leader, Deng Xiaoping. "They think it will have an effect on the economy in China and on their business. But by and large, the risks they face are commercial risks, not political risks."

The rapid growth of Taiwan's economy, the increasing cost of labor and a shift away from labor-intensive manufacturing to high-technology and service industries have made China attractive to many Taiwan manufacturers.

"Traditionally, Taiwanese businessmen have not been very international," said T.C. Lee, a banker at Citibank in Taipei. "But in the last two years, the tension between the two sides, between Taiwan and China, has been loosening. And that's why a lot of businessmen have started to make business in China."

"Here, there are lots of labor-intensive industries — garments, shoes, toys. All of them started to look outside to invest. They started to relocate initially to Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and, in the last two years, to China, to enjoy cheap labor, cheap land, cheap living costs."

Estimates of the size of Taiwan's investments in China vary wildly, from the Taiwan

government's figure of about \$9 billion to independent economists' estimates that range from \$15 billion to \$20 billion. The discrepancy arises partly because Taiwan businesses must use foreign subsidiaries or shell companies, as the government does not permit its citizens to invest directly in mainland China.

Yet Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs recently released figures suggesting that Taiwan business investment in China fell more than 60 percent last year, from slightly more than \$5.5 billion in 1992 to just \$2.1 billion.

"A Taiwanese businessman who walks around China feels very comfortable," said Diane Ying, publisher of Common-wealth, Taiwan's leading business monthly. "But the degree of freedom, property rights, privacy — that's not there."

Michael M.C. Lin, president of Hsien International Co., a group of companies in Taiwan that make furniture, mirrors and glass and run a printing business, built a furniture factory in Guangdong Province in China three years ago. Despite making money, he remains wary of prospects on the mainland.

Labor costs were the most important factor for us," Mr. Lin said. "Of course, China has a lot of problems, political problems, transport problems, a crazy bank system. But every country has problems, of course. So we built near Hong Kong so we can take advantage of its ports, its banks. So we are making money."

Still, Mr. Lin said, he would never bet his company on China. "I think there should be a balance," he said, "so that not everything is in China."

Late last month, as Mr. Lin and some fellow China investors sat in the office of a small trade organization they had created to help other businesses invest on the mainland, the talk was of the massacre on March 31 of 24 tourists from Taiwan who were boating on Qiondao Lake in the Chinese coastal province of Zhejiang. While the Chinese govern-

ment insists that the three young men who were executed had committed the murders, many people say a renegade band of Chinese soldiers was responsible.

"For businessmen and people in Taiwan," Mr. Lin said, "Qiondao Lake has made them see clearly what is China. Most Taiwanese know what the reality is there. They can change their policies very quickly there. It's not a lawful society."

The perception that China lacks a credible legal system is at the root of much of the concern, said Wu Rong-i, president of the Taiwan Institute of Economic Research, a private consulting and research organization.

"Chinese investment is like speculation," Mr. Wu said. "You don't have legal protections. In China, it's easy for provincial officials to have different interpretations of the law. It's quite natural for the Chinese to squeeze the

Taiwan investor. Taiwan investors now think that China is not such a good place to invest. In some cases, you can have a very big profit, but in other cases, very small."

Mr. Wu also argued that too great a concentration of investment in China, as opposed to diversification across Asia, would create economic and political difficulties.

"If our market depends too much on China, that is not healthy," he said. "After Deng Xiaoping dies, there are many economic scenarios about what could happen there."

"There's a hot debate now" in Taiwan, he added. "Some people say, 'How can you ignore such a big market?' Other people say, 'No, China will use business to influence policy here.' So we are trying to diversify our investments and markets."

So far, Taiwan's large business groups have resisted the lure of China. But there are now signs that the sharp dip in investment by small and medium-sized businesses may be followed by a surge in investment by large Taiwanese companies.

### Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	13000	8,023.79	8,628.28	-0.08
Singapore Straits Times	2300	2,187.85	2,191.16	-0.15
Sydney All Ordinaries	11000	2,008.40	1,887.10	+0.62
Tokyo Nikkei 225	19000	20,834.37	20,631.93	+0.98
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1000	1,004.06	999.56	+0.45
Bangkok SET	1000	1,265.64	1,274.91	+1.63
Seoul Composite Stock	900	950.49	951.23	+0.87
Taipei Weighted Price	6000	6,064.85	6,067.83	-0.04
Manila PSE	2500	2,595.16	2,645.13	-1.89
Jakarta Stock Index	4500	456.76	458.37	-0.35
New Zealand NZSE-40	2100	1,997.32	2,008.79	-0.62
Bombay National Index	1500	1,941.38	1,944.13	-0.14

Sources: Reuters, AFP

### Very briefly:

• Yeo Hiap Seng Ltd.'s shareholders decided to retain Alan Yeo as chairman and managing director of the beverage maker, ending a family squabble about who would head the company.

• Canon Inc. raised its pretax profit forecast for the current financial year to 48 billion yen (\$487 million) from 40 billion yen because sales have been stronger than expected.

• Radio Television Malaysia is negotiating to renew its contract with Cable News Network after a dispute with the BBC over Malaysian government censorship of foreign news bulletins.

• China's 1993 budget deficit stood at 19.92 billion yuan (\$2 billion), below the projected 20.5 billion yuan, because of increased tax revenue.

• Singapore's nonoil exports jumped 31 percent in May from May 1993, helped by a booming electronics industry, which could result in an overall growth rate exceeding the government target of between 6 percent and 8 percent.

• New Zealand's gross domestic product rose 1.5 percent in the first quarter from the fourth quarter and 5.3 percent from the first quarter of 1993.

• Vietnam has obtained a grant and loan package from Switzerland valued at 25 million Swiss francs (\$19 million); half the package is a loan tied to Swiss procurements, and half is a grant.

• Gia Dinh Textile & Garment Factory in Vietnam was hit with a wildcat strike Tuesday as workers protested "abusive and indecent" behavior by South Korean managers.

• Renong Berhad, the Malaysian financial company, and the state-owned Bank Rakyat Indonesia are setting up a \$100 million venture capital company to promote medium-sized companies in Indonesia.

AP, Bloomberg, AFP, AFX

## Shanghai Investors Learn Booms Don't Last Forever

**Reuters**  
SHANGHAI — At one of Shanghai's most exotic brokerages — a converted Russian Orthodox church — small investors who dove into the bull market of 1992 and 1993 are struggling to stay afloat.

"The water's up to here," said one disgruntled investor, holding one hand just below his nose. They are ready to blame anybody, from securities authorities to the media, for a 17-month decline that has seen the average price of so-called A shares — sold to domestic investors — collapse 73 percent from their high in February 1993.

"They are all workers here," one market player said, gesturing toward the shabbily dressed crowd at the back of the church. "They don't have that much money."

Most of Shanghai's high-rollers, with their portable telephones and gold Rolex watches, have already abandoned the crumbling market,

often with the help of timely inside information. Less well-connected investors have been able to do little but watch their investments evaporate. The bear run has swept away the life savings of many families.

In brokerages all over Shanghai, where eager speculators once elbowed their way to the buying counters, only a smattering of small-time players now watches prices flicker on the quotation screens. Many are unemployed or retired people.

At a branch of Shenyin Securities Co., at least one investor was not too concerned about the slump. A laid-off factory worker in his early 40s, who gave his name only as Zhu, he can afford to sit out the bear market calmly.

Mr. Zhu said he got out of shares just in time and claims to have made money — a rare claim in recent months. Now he trades for the short term, he said, a strategy that market regulators deplore as "speculation and profiteering."

"Shanghai is a speculative market, like Taiwan," Mr. Zhu said. "Long-term investors have lost a lot."

In his view, most investors bought too recklessly when the bull market seemed destined to last forever. "They thought that, if the market rises, it is going to keep rising," he said. "That will not do. When it goes up, I run."

Like many, Mr. Zhu blames an excess of new offerings that he says overwhelmed the exchange. "There ought to be new issues, but the speed now is too great," he grumbled.

Many investors are also angry at the city's media, especially a popular financial program on Shanghai People's Broadcasting Station, for raising false hopes during the boom when it offered hot investment tips.

At the former Russian Orthodox Mission church, now occupied by Shanghai Trust & In-

vestment Co., a 69-year-old retiree who has lost more than 10,000 yuan (\$1,150) says he is mystified by the bear market.

"The international situation is good, the domestic situation is good, but the market is no good," he said, gazing at the big board above the former church altar. "I don't understand it."

With the A share index hitting a 19-month low of 442.47 points on Monday, there was even more confusion about the market's future.

One young man, who said the index might dive to 250 points before reviving, was debating with another investor, who argued that the shares are already undervalued.

"This is a good time to invest," insisted the second man, whose paper value of his holdings has plummeted from 100,000 yuan to 20,000 yuan.

But with most investors still reeling from the effects of the slide, few have the funds or the nerve to start buying again.

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office. Call a friend in France. Or say goodnight to some pretty special people back home. With such fine service and more than 400 hotels and resorts worldwide, naturally, staying at ITT Sheraton is a pleasure. For reservations, call your travel professional or ITT Sheraton.

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Belgium.....0-800-100-10	Germany.....0130-0010	Poland.....0-010-480-0111	*Award second dial tone
Bulgaria.....00-1800-0010	Greece.....00-800-1311	Portugal.....05017-1-288	*May not be available from every phone
Cyprus.....080-90010	Hungary.....00-800-0111	Romania.....01-800-4288	*Public phones regular local coin payment through the call station
Czech Republic.....00-420-00101	Israel.....077-100-2727	Russia (Moscow).....155-5043	*Not available from public phones
Egypt (Cairo).....510-0200	Kenya.....0800-10	Turkey.....00-800-12277	*Dial 010-960111 from major Western hotels
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**Tuesday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible]

**Tuesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Month	Stock	Div.	Yld Per Cent	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	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[illegible]

Stock	Div.	Yld	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Close
1st Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
2nd Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
3rd Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
4th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
5th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
6th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
7th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
8th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
9th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
10th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
11th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
12th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
13th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
14th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
15th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
16th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
17th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
18th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
19th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
20th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
21st Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
22nd Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
23rd Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
24th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
25th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
26th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
27th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
28th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
29th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
30th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
31st Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
32nd Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
33rd Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
34th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
35th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
36th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
37th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
38th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
39th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
40th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
41st Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
42nd Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
43rd Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
44th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
45th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
46th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
47th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
48th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
49th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
50th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
51st Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
52nd Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
53rd Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
54th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
55th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
56th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
57th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
58th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
59th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
60th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
61st Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
62nd Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
63rd Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
64th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
65th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
66th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
67th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
68th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
69th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
70th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
71st Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
72nd Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
73rd Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
74th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
75th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
76th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
77th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
78th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
79th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
80th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
81st Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
82nd Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
83rd Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
84th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
85th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
86th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
87th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
88th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
89th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
90th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
91st Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
92nd Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
93rd Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
94th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
95th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
96th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
97th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
98th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
99th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10
100th Nat Bank		1.00	10	10	10	10	10

1st Nat Bank

2nd Nat Bank

3rd Nat Bank

4th Nat Bank

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## July 5, 1964

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## SPORTS

## Museeuw Takes Lead in Tour

By Samuel Abt

International Herald Tribune

CALAIS, France — The dream ended for Chris Boardman here Tuesday afternoon and he did not wear the yellow jersey of the Tour de France's leader when the bicycle race traveled hours later to his native England.

He rode heroically at the front of his team, powering it along for kilometers after kilometers of a 66.5-kilometer (41.3-mile) windswept and hilly course in a team time trial. In the end, though, his teammates were simply not up to his pace.

"I'm disappointed but that's racing," the even-tempered Boardman said. "We did our best."

He did not seem despondent to have lost the jersey and the distinction of being the first Englishman to wear it on British soil since the Tour began in 1903.

Gan finished 8th among the 21 Tour teams, in 1 hour, 21 minutes, 48 seconds.

Far, far faster as team time trials are measured was the speed of the GB-MG team from Italy, which finished first in the long circuit from Calais to the nearby Eurotunnel under the English Channel.

GB-MG, which also won last year's team time trial, was clocked in 1:20.31. That made Johan Museeuw — a name that will not trip lightly from British tongues — the man in yellow.

A 28-year-old Belgian and a top rider in one-day classics but not a man of the Tour's mountains, Museeuw trailed Boardman by 23 seconds at the start of the race against the clock.

The lead was established by Boardman, 25, in the Tour's prologue on Saturday, which he won easily, with Museeuw seventh. Boardman kept the yellow jersey on his shoulders through the two daily stages after the prologue and he had those three jerseys in his luggage when the train carried the first large group of passengers through the Channel, as it is known, since it opened in May.

Museeuw wore his jersey aboard as the Tour set sail for England — set throttle, at least.

He now leads the 81st edition of the Tour by 10 seconds over Miguel Indurain, the winner of the last three Tours and a rider who is looking better every day. The Spaniard also picked up 34 seconds on his major rival, Tony Rominger, the Swiss rider whose Maget-Clas team came in fifth Tuesday.

Indurain's Banesto team finished a surprising third, 18 seconds behind GB-MG. Sandwiched between them was Motorola, which came in six seconds down.

That fine result vaulted Lance Armstrong, the Motorola leader, into fifth place overall, 22 seconds behind Museeuw. The American has been optimistic for days about his chances in the two stages in England.

Boardman fell to 20th overall, 54 seconds back.

Tuesday's stage was made especially difficult by winds off the Channel, which kept flags snapping in the harbor of Calais, a major crossing point by ferry to England, 42 kilometers away. Although the chalk cliffs of Dover can be seen on a clear day, they were hidden in haze during the race.

Otherwise the weather was ideally sunny and cool for the vast number of fans again out to see the Tour. For the riders, the stiff winds, which blew from all directions during the stage, were a problem.

Since the time of a team's fifth man across the line is given to all of the first five, the point is to keep as many as possible — but certainly five — of the nine starters together. That was not easy.

Only the Telekom team from

Germany could do it, and it finished 14th. The leading teams rarely slowed for a trailing rider unless he was their fifth man.

Boardman's team had much and varied troubles keeping five riders together. Equipment failure, flats, near-crashes and fatigue all slowed Gan's speed.

"We set too hard a pace on the hills," said Greg LeMond, one of Boardman's teammates. LeMond fell slightly behind on the last hill, a Z-shaped road visible from afar because of the spectators thick along its sides, and the team had to wait briefly for him.

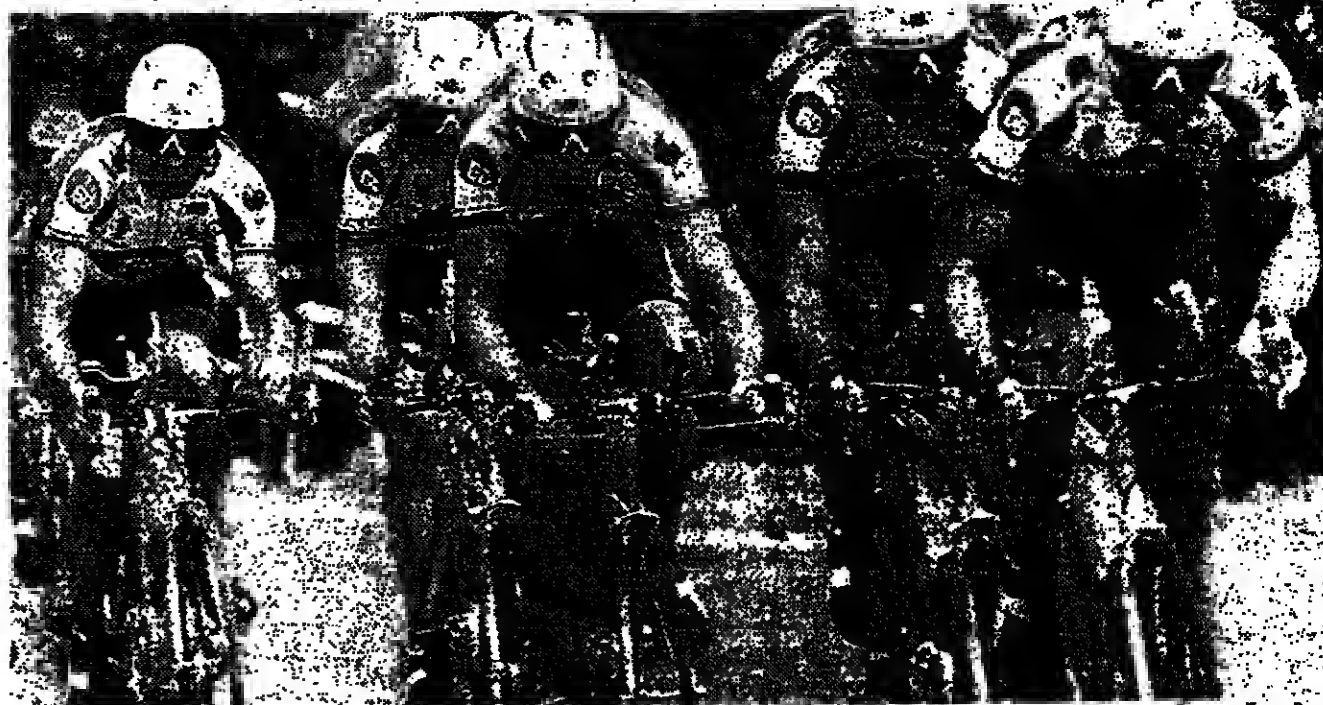
Then, a few kilometers later, Eddy Seigneur, another Gan rider, took a right turn badly and needed to take his right foot off the pedal to steady himself before he crashed into a

crowd barrier. Again the team slowed to let him catch up.

At the front, Boardman was taking extraordinarily long turns as the powerhouse. The Olympic champion in pursuit and former holder of the world record for the hour's ride against the clock, both solitary disciplines, may have been too strong and too eager for his teammates in this race.

More than once, for example, he looked back to see if another rider was ready to replace him and serve a minute or two as the pacesetter. And more than once, nobody was up to the job, so Boardman had to keep leading.

He was losing his yellow jersey and he knew it and there was nothing more he could do to help himself. As the name says, it's a team time trial.



Johan Museeuw of Belgium, center, and his GB-MG teammates won the team time trial for the second straight year.



Colorado center fielder Mike Kingery nabbed Glenallen Hill's pop fly in the first game, but the fun was just beginning.

## Rangers Walk by Tigers

The Associated Press

In the weak American League West, where no victory seems to come simply, the Texas Rangers were happy to accept a gift from Mike Gardiner.

Will Clark drew a four-pitch walk from Gardiner with the bases loaded and one out in the bottom of the ninth Monday night, giving the Rangers a 4-3 win over the Detroit Tigers.

"He never threw me anything, so it was fairly easy," Clark said.

The victory increased the Texas lead in the division to four games over Seattle and Oakland. The Rangers are only 39-42, however, making them the first team in major league history to be in first place on July 4 with a record below .500.

Oddibe McDowell singled with one out against Gardiner. Jeff Frye followed with a double that had a chance to drive in McDowell, but he pulled his left hamstring as he neared

third base and was later placed on the disabled list.

The Tigers' manager, Sparky Anderson, had Gardiner intentionally walk Jose Canseco, bringing up Clark.

"It's a very simple decision to make," Anderson said. "It

## AL ROUNDUP

doesn't take much mentality. Even a moron would make it."

Athletics 4, Yankees 0: Steve Ontiveros extended his scoreless streak to 24 innings as Oakland won in New York.

Ontiveros gave up four hits in 6½ innings, and four other pitchers finished with hitless relief.

The A's have won nine of 10 and 15 of their last 18. New York has lost four of five.

Troy Neel hit a two-run homer off Scott Kamieniecki. Mark McGwire also homered for Oakland.

Orioles 9, Mariners 3: Leo Gomez homered twice and Baltimore again hit a lot of long balls in beating visiting Seattle.

Chris Hoiles and Mark McLemore also homered. The Orioles have hit 13 home runs in their last four games.

Sid Fernandez, sidelined for three weeks because of a strained rib-cage muscle, was activated from the disabled list before the game and went five innings.

Mark Eichenhorn pitched four scoreless innings for his first save.

Chris Bosio gave up a home run to Gomez in the sixth inning and then nearly hit Hoiles with a pitch. Before the seventh, Bosio got into a heated argument with Durwood Merrill.

Mike Blowers hit a home run and drove in all three of the Mariners' scores. Ken Griffey has gone nine games since his 32d home run, matching his longest drought of the season.

Indians 7, Twins 1: Dennis Martinez pitched a six-hitter to win his sixth straight as Cleveland

land, playing at home, swept Minnesota. The Indians outscored the Twins, 32-12, in their first four-game sweep against Minnesota since 1984.

Candy Maldonado's two-run double off Jim Deshaies made it 3-1 in the fourth. Dave Winfield homered, tripled and singled for Minnesota.

Blue Jays 9, Royals 4: Joe Carter hit his 17th homer and drove in four runs as Toronto won in Kansas City for only its third victory in its last 16 games.

The Blue Jays were held hitless by Bob Milacki before breaking loose for five runs in the sixth. John Olerud keyed the outburst with a two-run double, making him 5-for-3 with the bases loaded this season.

Dick Schofield homered and drove in two runs for Toronto. Mike Macfarlane hit a pair of two-run homers for the Royals.

White Sox 3, Brewers 2: Pinch-hitter Norberto Martin doubled home the winning run with two outs in the bottom of the ninth as Chicago beat visiting Milwaukee.

Craig Grebeck doubled with two outs off Ricky Bones and Ron Karkovice went in as a pinch-runner. The Brewers' manager, Phil Garner, brought in Jesse Orosco over objections by Bones and Martin broke an 0-for-19 slump with the winning hit.

Red Sox 4, Angels 1: Scott Cooper's two-run double highlighted a four-run second while Roger Clemens struck out 10 and allowed only two hits in seven shutout innings as Boston beat visiting California.

Clemens (7-4) left the game with tightness in his right groin. The Red Sox said it was too early to tell whether he would miss his last start before the All-Star break. Last year, he missed nearly a month because of a strained right groin muscle.

Boston has won 10 in a row against the Angels.

## Cubs' Fans Suffer Through a True Test of Loyalty

The Associated Press

On a lazy holiday afternoon, the Colorado Rockies and Chicago Cubs began their doubleheader under almost perfectly clear skies.

Ten hours and 10 minutes later — after three lengthy rain delays, a broken hand, an "I got it, no, you got it" fly ball and other oddities — everyone finally went home.

"We even ran out of food," said the Cubs' catcher, Rick Wilkins. "That's a long day right there."

So it went on July 4 at Wrigley Field, where the Cubs won the nightcap, 4-2, in 15 innings.

Only about 1,000 fans remained from a crowd that had numbered 37,167. One was Bob

Ferguson, a 57-year-old banker whose half-day at the ballpark seemed to warp his sense of what a true baseball fan is.

"I'm a real fan. I want to see the end of it," he said. But he added, "My wife, who is a real

## NL ROUNDUP

baseball fan, left after the 12th inning."

The first game offered no hint of what was to come. It was simply a close game was decided in the bottom of the ninth when Glenallen Hill tied the score with a sacrifice fly and Derrick May won it with a two-out single.

In the top of the 14th, rain stopped play for 59 minutes. In the top of the 15th, Dante Bichette hit a high fly to right-center and outfielders Sammy Sosa and Eddie Zambrano let it drop between them at the base

rupted the sixth inning of the nightcap.

Kevin Roberson, pinch-hitting for Chicago, struck out and punched a door in the clubhouse in anger. He broke his hand and was going on the 15-day disabled list.

Mike Harkey, a former Cub, lost his shutout in the ninth on Steve Buechele's bloop RBI single.

Colorado scored in the 11th for a 2-1 lead, but shortstop Walt Weiss made two straight errors in the bottom of the inning, allowing the Cubs to tie.

In the top of the 14th, rain stopped play for 59 minutes. In the top of the 15th, Dante Bichette hit a high fly to right-center and outfielders Sammy Sosa and Eddie Zambrano let it drop between them at the base

of the wall. Two runs scored, making it 4-2.

Then it rained again, and 52 minutes later play resumed — again.

The game ended when Greg Harris retired Sosa on a liner to center.

Expos 5, Dodgers 1: Butch Henry pitched 6½ scoreless innings and Larry Walker got three hits, one a homer, as Montreal won in Los Angeles.

Henry allowed five hits in the third start this season in which he pitched a walk to 21 innings.

Mets 2, Giants 1: Jim Lindaman's leadoff homer in the 10th gave New York its victory in San Francisco.

Reds 5, Marlins 1: Reggie Sanders broke the game open with a two-run, eighth-inning homer and Cincinnati won in Miami.

Cedeno drove in four runs in St. Louis as Houston, with 15 hits and 11 walks, won for the sixth time in eight games.

Phillies 10, Padres 4: Todd Pratt, who entered the game in San Diego hitting .150 with no RBIs, doubled in three runs and hit a two-run homer for Philadelphia.

All-Star Danny Jackson allowed a season-high 12 hits in six innings, but still got the victory and extended his streak of not allowing a walk to 21 innings.

Mets 2, Giants 1: Jim Lindaman's leadoff homer in the 10th gave New York its victory in San Francisco.

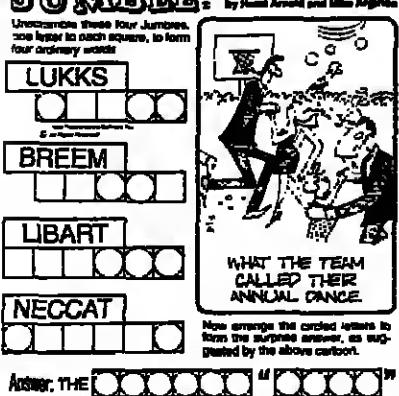
Reds 5, Marlins 1: Reggie Sanders broke the game open with a two-run, eighth-inning homer and Cincinnati won in Miami.

Astros 13, Cardinals 6: Tony Eusebio had a career-high four hits and four RBIs and Andujar

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## SPORTS WORLD CUP

## The World Meets New Jersey

By Evelyn Nieves  
New York Times Service

**NORTH BERGEN, New Jersey** — This is very, very, not special," Caspario Sanchez, World Cup fan by way of Mexico City, was groping, and it wasn't a language problem that was tying his tongue. It was good manners.

He was on Route 1&9, scouting a room along a strip of motels usually left to dead-tired truckers and one-hour stands. After hearing of the "inexpensive accommodations" from fellow soccer fans, he was looking for something his wife might like.

"I think," he said, "it is impossible."

Welcome, World Cup fans, to a part of the Garden State where there's not a garden in sight. Thousands of soccer fans are here in dead-giveaway rental cars, surveying the tumples, the factories, the strip malls, all the things New Jersey would love to hide. And while they've descended on the roadside Ramadas, Howard Johnsons and Days Inns, they've also found their way to the local no-tell motels, five minutes from either midtown or the Meadowlands.

The motels are reaping word-of-mouth business from World Cup pilgrims who come without tickets, without reservations, without a clue, really. Hey, the establishments welcome the chance to reinvent themselves for a while.

The York Motel, which sits on a ledge above Route 495, on the eastbound approach to the Lincoln Tunnel, even gussied up for the occasion, sporting a fresh coat of mint-green paint. And it put up a "Welcome World Cup" sign in big black letters for all the world to see, until management grew tired of it after two weeks and returned the "Day rate \$20 and up" ad.

"We are all getting business," said Nitin Desai, who works the front desk.

Let the politicians say what they will about the World Cup being a boon for tourism. The hardcore soccer buffs come from thousands of miles away, see their game and leave. What does it matter where they stay?

"The fans come just for one night, just for the soccer," said Dinesh Kumar Patel, with something like amazement. He is a clerk at the Seville Motel on Route 1&9, where rates are \$27 for three hours (\$30 for a mirrored room), \$32 for five hours (\$36 for mirrors) and \$42 a night, weeknights.

Hard as the locals might find it to believe, all the motels raised their prices by \$5 or more, expecting they'd be overbooked. But that hasn't been the case.

"It's true that people in the United States are not that interested in soccer," Desai said, disappointed that the York hadn't sold out.

What the York, and a few of the other motels, hadn't anticipated was that soccer fans who can't get tickets want their cable TV. "We would have had more people," Desai lamented, "if only we had cable."

At the Meadowlands Motel, one of every four customers on game nights is here for the World Cup, and the only cable TV is in the bar. Rajni Patel, a clerk, said cable had never been an issue in the rooms.

"The short stay — two hours — is our main business," Patel said sheepishly, as if the condom vending machines by the front door hadn't said it for him.

It's no wonder that the Palace Hotel and the Days Inn are sharing honors for having the classic accommodations on the strip. Both have cable, neither have a bar.

"We are different," said Nadeen Butt, a Palace front-desk manager.

Before it became World Cup famous, the Palace's selling point was its hop to the Lincoln Tunnel. Now, on game nights, the 127-room hotel (\$55 a



Fans celebrating in Manhattan after Brazil's 1-0 victory.

night) is nearly sold out. "When Ireland was here, when, that was something else," Butt said.

He has seen a lot of fans like Alejandro Zozoya, who found the Palace after meeting someone at Giants Stadium who recommended it. With his mother, two friends and a friend's son, Zozoya, from San Luis Potosi, Mexico, had followed the Mexican team to Washington, to Orlando, Florida, to Washington to New Jersey, winning it all the way. So far, so good, he said.

But he offered a glimpse of what the hardcore soccer fans may make of New Jersey. This is his party's first trip here, and what have they seen? The Meadowlands, where they bought tickets for Tuesday's Mexico-Bulgaria game at Giants Stadium. The Turnpike. And the hotel.

"There really isn't much here," Zozoya said. He had to be convinced that North Bergen is a town, not a service road, and that New Jersey has restaurants without drive-in windows.

And back to Caspario Sanchez. Within his first two hours here, he waltzed into a traffic jam en route to the Meadowlands, checking it up to an accident when he honked as she walked too far out along Route 1&9. Not the stuff of Miami horror stories, but no walk in the park.

"Still, he was chipped."

"The main thing," he said, "is for Mexico to win. We win, we go home happy."

If they lose? "We go home."

Either way, they leave.



Dutch players Aron Winter (20), Dennis Bergkamp (10) and Rob Witschge saluted the crowd, but Ireland's Gary Kelly and fans in Dublin despaired.

## WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**DALLAS** — FIFA, saying it was fully satisfied with security so far, reported that there had been only 312 arrests out of more than 2 million spectators attending matches as of Sunday, and that more than half that number were for scalping tickets.

"Owing to the good spirit of fans and their overall attitude, there has been no evidence of hooliganism and no significant incidents have occurred so far," FIFA said in a statement.

"The fact that fans were not segregated has posed no prob-

lems to date. Fans have been seen to enjoy the matches peacefully with a positive and sporting attitude."

FIFA said there had been only seven reported cases of fans trying to invade the pitch. Only 12 people had been arrested on charges of drunkenness and of the 833 people seeking medical treatment, more than 95 percent were for heat-related problems.

Spanish police are hunting for a stone-thrower off one of Madrid's best-known monuments during the revelry following the victory over Switzerland.

Madrid fans traditionally gather after national team victories at the 18th century Cibeles fountain, which contains a statue of the Greco-Roman goddess Cybele riding a lion-drawn chariot.

Vandals broke off one of the statue's arms and carried it away early Sunday.

That prompted Madrid's mayor, José María Álvarez del Manzano, to appeal to fans "to share their joy in a civilized way" if Spain wins its quarterfinal Saturday.

In hopes of sparing Ireland's team from the scorching

heat in Florida, the Irish newspaper The Sunday Press published a prayer for rain for Monday's match.

The prayer, provided by the paper's religious columnist, was printed on the front page.

At match time, skies were overcast, temperatures cooler. But there was one other cloud: The Netherlands won 2-0.

Celebration in the Hague turned violent, with windows smashed, stores robbed and cars set on fire. Police said about 50 people were arrested.

• A farmer stabbed seven

passers-by on a Bucharest street during a dispute sparked by Romania's historic victory over Argentina, police said.

They said loan Catalan Rubina, 24, from the northeastern village of Mogostu, was under the influence of alcohol. One victim was in critical condition.

• São Paulo police had to whisk away a young man who appeared in the middle of a celebration with his face painted in the colors of the American flag and bearing a plastic Brazilian flag that he tried to rip in half.

(AP, Reuters)

## SCOREBOARD

## BASEBALL

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
East Division			
New York	W-L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	41-28	.593	0
Boston	40-29	.577	1
Detroit	37-32	.536	4
Toronto	34-35	.493	7
Central Division			
Cleveland	41-28	.593	0
Minnesota	40-29	.577	1
Kansas City	37-32	.536	4
Chicago	34-35	.493	7
West Division			
Seattle	39-30	.565	0
San Diego	38-31	.554	1
Los Angeles	37-32	.536	2
Colorado	34-35	.493	5
San Francisco	33-36	.476	6
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
East Division			
Atlanta	38-31	.554	0
Philadelphia	37-32	.536	1
Florida	36-33	.518	2
New York	35-34	.509	3
Central Division			
Cincinnati	41-28	.593	0
St. Louis	40-29	.577	1
Pittsburgh	37-32	.536	4
Chicago	34-35	.493	7
West Division			
Los Angeles	41-28	.593	0
Colorado	40-29	.577	1
San Francisco	37-32	.536	4
San Diego	34-35	.493	7

## Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Minnesota	8-0	vs.	Los Angeles
Cleveland	5-0	vs.	San Diego
Chicago	4-1	vs.	San Francisco
Seattle	4-1	vs.	San Diego
Los Angeles	4-1	vs.	San Diego
San Francisco	4-1	vs.	San Diego
San Diego	4-1	vs.	San Diego
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Atlanta	8-0	vs.	Los Angeles
Philadelphia	5-0	vs.	San Diego
Florida	4-1	vs.	San Diego
New York	4-1	vs.	San Diego
Cincinnati	4-1	vs.	San Diego
St. Louis	4-1	vs.	San Diego
Pittsburgh	4-1	vs.	San Diego
Chicago	4-1	vs.	San Diego

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

First Game			
Colorado	8-0	vs.	Los Angeles
Chicago	5-0	vs.	San Diego
Seattle	4-1	vs.	San Diego
Los Angeles	4-1	vs.	San Diego
San Francisco	4-1	vs.	San Diego
San Diego	4-1	vs.	San Diego
Second Game			
Colorado	8-0	vs.	Los Angeles
Chicago	5-0	vs.	San Diego
Seattle	4-1	vs.	San Diego
Los Angeles	4-1	vs.	San Diego
San Francisco	4-1	vs.	San Diego
San Diego	4-1	vs.	San Diego

## SIDELINES

## North Korea Doesn't Enter Games

**TOKYO** — North Korea missed the entry deadline for individual events at the Asian Games in Hiroshima in October, organizers said Tuesday, confirming the country's intention to boycott what will be the region's largest-ever games.

Chang Ung, secretary general of the North Korean Olympic Committee, had announced his country would not attend because of what he called Japan's "political discrimination in sport" stemming from international insistence on inspecting North Korea's nuclear installations.

## For the Record

Boris Becker, having withdrawn his name at the last minute, was not on the German team of Michael Stich, Karsten Braasch, Marc Goellner and Patrick Kuennen named for the Davis Cup quarterfinal against Spain.

Kim Williams, the LPGA golfer shot in a discount store's parking lot in Niles, Ohio, said she will try to play in this weekend's Toledo Classic despite the bullet lodged near her collarbone.

Paul Gascoigne, the English soccer star, had a metal plate removed from the leg he broke in two places last April. (Reuters)

Darvisson Edmundo of Nigeria ran a 1994 world best of 9.9 seconds in the 100 meters in Linz, Austria, with Dennis Mitchell clocked in 9.97 and Linford Christie, in his first defeat this season, finishing third in 10.03. (AP)

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Baltimore	8-0	vs.	Los Angeles
Cleveland	5-0	vs.	San Diego
Chicago	4-1	vs.	San Francisco
Seattle	4-1	vs.	San Diego
Los Angeles	4-1	vs.	San Diego
San Francisco	4-1	vs.	San Diego
San Diego	4-1	vs.	San Diego
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Atlanta	8-0	vs.	Los Angeles
Philadelphia	5-0	vs.	San Diego
Florida	4-1	vs.	San Diego
New York	4-1	vs.	San Diego
Cincinnati	4-1	vs.	San Diego
St. Louis	4-1	vs.	San Diego
Pittsburgh	4-1	vs.	San Diego
Chicago	4-1	vs.	San Diego

## The Michael Jordan Watch

**MONDAY'S GAME:** Jordan went 1-for-4 with the shot, but he did not shoot in the game. He was out of the game for the rest of the night.

**SEASON TO DATE:** Jordan is 25-for-72 with the shot, but he did not shoot in the game. He was out of the game for the rest of the night.

**CRICKET**

## THIRD TEST

England vs. New Zealand, first day

England 1st Innings: 382

New Zealand 1st Innings: 151

New Zealand 2nd Innings: 308 (3rd day, 10.2 overs)

Match drawn, England wins series, 1-0

## CYCLING

## Tour de France

Results of Tuesday's third stage, a 64-kilometer (40-mile) hilly route from Collette to the Eglise-Maison, 1:50-AM, 1 hour, 20 minutes.

1. Bernard Hinault, 4:00. 2. Laurent Brochard, 4:01. 3. Laurent Brochard, 4:02. 4. Laurent Brochard, 4:03. 5. Laurent Brochard, 4:04. 6. Laurent Brochard, 4:05. 7. Laurent Brochard, 4:06. 8. Laurent Brochard, 4:07. 9. Laurent Brochard, 4:08. 10. Laurent Brochard, 4:09. 11. Laurent Brochard, 4:10. 12. Laurent Brochard, 4:11. 13. Laurent Brochard, 4:12. 14. Laurent Brochard, 4:13. 15. Laurent Brochard, 4:14. 16. Laurent Brochard, 4:15. 17. Laurent Brochard, 4:16. 18. Laurent Brochard, 4:17. 19. Laurent Brochard, 4:18. 20. Laurent Brochard, 4:19. 21. Laurent Brochard, 4:20. 22. Laurent Brochard, 4:21. 23. Laurent Brochard, 4:22. 24. Laurent Brochard, 4:23. 25. Laurent Brochard, 4:24. 26. Laurent Brochard, 4:25. 27. Laurent Brochard, 4:26. 28. Laurent Brochard, 4:27. 29. Laurent Brochard, 4:28. 30. Laurent Brochard, 4:29. 31. Laurent Brochard, 4:30. 32. Laurent Brochard, 4:31. 33. Laurent Brochard, 4:32. 34. Laurent Brochard, 4:33. 35. Laurent Brochard, 4:34. 36. 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## OBSERVER

## Dead White Agitators

By Russell Baker  
NEW YORK — Butt out of Georgia was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. There were 56 altogether. All were dead white males.

No one deplored the utter lack of diversity. Not even Caesar Rodney of Delaware. Oliver Wolcott of Connecticut, commenting long afterward, was amazed that Caesar Rodney had not spoken out at least about the group's deadness.

"Exactly," said William Hooper of North Carolina, "because Rodney had to put up with a lot of ham-handed joshing about death."

"Nothing infuriated him more," William Paea of Maryland recalled, "than someone clownishly clapping him on the back and saying, 'Are you really dead, old chap, or was Mark Antony just spoofing about coming to bury Caesar, not to praise him?'"

This reminded Robert Treat Paine of Massachusetts of the time William Floyd of New York had cried, "Great Caesar's ghost!" when Rodney came down to breakfast looking the worse for wear after a congenial evening with Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania.

"And," said Edward Rutledge of South Carolina, "what about that time the poor devil upset the table and walked out just because Richard Henry Lee of Virginia said his favorite line of poetry was, 'Never blooms the rose so red as where some dying Caesar bled?'"

George Clymer of Pennsylvania, so famous for his interjections that he is called "The Interjecting Signer," interjected, "Dick Henry Lee couldn't have spoken that line in 1776 because Edward Fitzgerald didn't write it until 1859."

Years later when interviewing the ancient Stephen Hopkins of Rhode Island I begged him to announce that he was ashamed of himself for having taken part in such an important

activity when women and blacks were excluded.

"I thought you were Willard Scott of NBC come to take my picture for the Today Show's gallery of Antique Citizens," Stephen Hopkins said, kicking me out of his house.

He was the only surviving dead white male signer when I set out to expose the scandal, but it's good to think I sent at least one insensitive signer to his grave with a bad conscience.

In an 1857 letter to Francis Lightfoot Lee of Virginia, George Ross of Pennsylvania said he had just been asked to join Samuel Adams, John Adams and Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts as well as Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple and Matthew Thornton of New Hampshire in publicly denouncing Thomas Jefferson of Virginia for the Declaration's sexist, politically incorrect language about "all men," rather than "all persons," being created equal.

Ross declined on grounds that not only was he himself dead, but that Jefferson was also dead, not to mention both Adamses, Gerry, Bartlett, Whipple and Thornton.

William Ellery of Rhode Island, who heard of the censure proposal in 1859, wrote John Witherspoon that he thought it would show a civilized regard for enlightened future Americans if all 56 signers issued a public apology for being dead.

When Samuel Chase of Maryland got wind of it, however, a row developed. "It's silly to apologize for being dead," he told his fellow Marylanders Thomas Stone and Charles Carroll of Carrollton. "How could we have avoided being dead?"

"The answer — by jogging and eating a high-fiber, low-fat diet — seems never to have occurred to these sedentary, rye-guzzling Marylanders," Carter Braxton of Virginia wrote in his Christmas circular letter.

Dead John Hancock pondered insurance.

New York Times Service

## The Battle of 'Sunset Boulevard' Divas

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Patti LaPone's comment the other day about Andrew Lloyd Webber was terse and scathing: "I have nothing nice to say about the man, so I choose to say nothing at all."

Two weeks ago, Faye Dunaway called the producer and composer capricious, a man who changes his mind daily. But in the last few days, Dunaway has opted to remain silent. "At the suggestion of her attorneys," said Bob Palmer, her manager.

The acid dispute that pits the two stars against Lloyd Webber, the composer of "Cats," "Jesus Christ Superstar" and "The Phantom of the Opera," has riveted Broadway and even Hollywood.

One of the reasons is that it involves a public collision of ego, money and careers, which are, after all, the driving compulsions of Broadway and Hollywood. Another is that the clash seems to parallel such classic movies as "All About Eve" and, yes, "Sunset Boulevard." Which is what the fight is all about.

The issues involved might at first seem unrelated. Lloyd Webber had pledged that LaPone, a top musical-comedy star, would appear in "Sunset Boulevard" on Broadway after starring in the London production. Instead, Lloyd Webber selected Glenn Close, who had starred in the Los Angeles production, and paid off LaPone with some \$1 million. Within the last two weeks, Lloyd Webber abruptly dismissed Dunaway, who was in rehearsal and scheduled to replace Close in Los Angeles on July 12. The composer's spokesman said that Dunaway's singing was out of tune to the demands of the part.

Lloyd Webber suddenly closed the show in Los Angeles, sold the scenery to the Toronto production and moved many in the east to New York production, which is to open on Nov. 17 at the Minskoff Theatre.

The separate moves not only stunned two actresses but also raised questions about Lloyd Webber's style. An enormously wealthy man, he has been described by some who know him as having a chilling temper, an aloof personality and, after so much power and money over the years, indifference to the sensitivities and needs of performers with fragile egos. To his friends, he is a misunderstood figure. They say he is essentially shy, with a fragile ego himself, and obsessed with perfection to the point where some stars, like LaPone and Dunaway, are unintentionally hurt.

Lloyd Webber declined to be interviewed. But Peter Brown, his spokesman and a longtime friend, said in a telephone interview: "Anyone who knows Andrew knows he's very polite, very, very sensitive to artists. There are two cases in a career that's spanned 20 odd years."

LaPone had been enthusiastically selected by Lloyd Webber last year to star as Norma Desmond, the faded and pathetic movie queen, in the musical version of Billy Wilder's classic 1950 film, which starred Gloria Swanson and William Holden.

The musical of "Sunset" opened last July in London, with Lloyd Webber saying he was committed to keeping LaPone when the show moved to New York, where it is expected to cost \$12 million to put on.

Lloyd Webber has never been too popular with critics (only audiences), and the reviews in London



Andrew Lloyd Webber has upset both Faye Dunaway (center) and Patti LaPone.

were mixed. Several reviewers said LaPone seemed too young and invulnerable for the part of a fragile, hallucinating former movie star.

In the meantime, Lloyd Webber had cast Close to star in the show when it opened in Los Angeles at the Shubert Theatre in December. Although Close does not have LaPone's formidable singing voice, her interpretation of the role of Norma Desmond was better received.

In February, after months of denials by Lloyd Webber that he would shove LaPone aside, the composer did just that. "The perception was out there that Glenn was the best person," Brown said at the time. "In view of the expense of the production, and that our investors have been vocal about this, the consensus was that the wisest course for us on Broadway, which is the pre-eminent place for a musical to be, was that we had to go with Glenn."

LaPone's agent, Bob Duva, said the decision left his client devastated. "She got hysterical," he said. Moreover, LaPone first heard the news when Duva called her to say a gossip columnist was reporting it. Lloyd Webber never called. It was, Duva said, "completely cowardly."

In some ways, the contretemps over Dunaway was even more unexpected. Although she has never sung on stage, the Oscar-winning actress was given the part in May after a singing audition that followed two months of vocal training with two coaches.

At 53, Dunaway has confronted the same problem as other female stars over 40: a scarcity of well-written roles. Brown indicated that Lloyd Webber and his team had been concerned about Dunaway in recent weeks. She was to open in Los Angeles on Tuesday, but asked for a delay until July 12 to continue rehearsals. Meanwhile, Karen Mason, an understudy, played the role. Dunaway's rehearsals were complicated by her shooting a movie, "Don Juan de Marco and the Centerfold," which also stars Maïlon Brando and Johnny Depp.

Lloyd Webber flew to Los Angeles to view Dunaway's progress in the role on June 20. He was joined, in a rehearsal room at the Shubert Theatre, by Trevor Nunn, the director; Brown, his spokesman and friend; Edgar Dobie, the head of American musicals for his company; David Caddick, the chairman of his company; and Patrick McKenna, the chairman of his company. After listening to the actress sing, the group met that night at Lloyd Webber's suite at the Bel Air Hotel. The next day they met at Nunn's suite at the Century Plaza Hotel, across from the theater. There, they decided to halt the show.

The one person ignored in the backstage drama is Glenn Close, the actual star of "Sunset Boulevard." Close completed her successful run on June 26 and is returning to New York to prepare for her Broadway opening. Fearful of being seen as benefiting from the backstage drama, Close has chosen to remain silent.

## PEOPLE

## Japanese Tycoon Stars Atop List of the Richest

Although his fortune is estimated to have declined by \$1 billion since last year, the world's richest person is still Yoshiaki Tsutsumi, a Japanese hotel and railroad magnate with a tidy \$8.5 billion. Forbes magazine said the number of billionaire individuals and families in the world jumped from 47 to 358 in the last year. Forbes also said the developing world has begun to produce individual fortunes in "truly amazing numbers."

With dozens of Japanese security police in tow, Jimmy Carter scaled Mount Fuji. The former president began climbing at about 2,300 meters (7,600 feet) Tuesday morning, and reached the summit at 3,776 meters by early afternoon.

Liam Neeson and Natasha Richardson, who met while performing on Broadway in a revival of Eugene O'Neill's "Anna Christie," were married in a private ceremony at their country home in upstate New York. The guests included Steven Spielberg and the actresses, Mia Farrow and Emma Thompson. The 31-year-old bride was given away by her mother, Vanessa Redgrave, and Redgrave's former companion, the actor Francis Neri, the New York Daily News said. Her father, the director Tony Richardson, died in 1991. Neeson, 42, starred in the Oscar-winning picture "Schindler's List."

Loftis Solis, a talent agent who admitted rigging two awards in the Manila Film Festival last month, should be banned from the business, the vice president of the Philippines said. A former actor — said Tuesday: "Once she has been found guilty, she should be banned totally from the industry," Vice President Joseph Estrada said.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED  
Appears on Pages 5 & 7

## WEATHER

## Europe

	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind
Algeria	20/24	18/24	16/24	18/24	18/24
Amsterdam	21/20	14/21	12/21	14/21	14/21
Athens	26/25	24/25	22/25	24/25	24/25
Berlin	20/22	17/20	15/20	17/20	17/20
Brussels	20/24	17/20	15/20	17/20	17/20
Budapest	20/24	17/20	15/20	17/20	17/20
Copenhagen	20/22	17/20	15/20	17/20	17/20
Geneva	20/22	17/20	15/20	17/20	17/20
Helsinki	20/22	17/20	15/20	17/20	17/20
London	20/22	17/20	15/20	17/20	17/20
Madrid	20/22	17/20	15/20	17/20	17/20
Moscow	20/22	17/20	15/20	17/20	17/20
Munich	20/22	17/20	15/20	17/20	17/20
Nice	20/22	17/20	15/20	17/20	17/20
Paris	20/22	17/20	15/20	17/20	17/20
Rome	20/22	17/20	15/20	17/20	17/20
Stockholm	20/22	17/20	15/20	17/20	17/20
Vienna	20/22	17/20	15/20	17/20	17/20
Zurich	20/22	17/20	15/20	17/20	17/20

## Oceania

Sydney	20/24	18/24	16/24	18/24	18/24
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## Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



## North America

Heavy rains will exit the Southeast coast Thursday or Friday. Very warm and humid weather is expected over the weekend. The Northeast, from Boston to Washington, D.C., will be hot and humid Thursday into the weekend. Extreme heat will be confined to the Desert Southwest.

## Europe

Southern Europe, from Rome to Athens will have sunny and hot weather late this week. Central Europe will be very warm, but there will be a few westerly showers of cooling rain. Fanatical rains will wet Ireland and Scotland. London to Paris will have mainly dry, seasonable weather.

## Asia

Heavy thunderstorms will soak the area from Beijing through Manchuria later this week. An area of hot weather will stretch from Shanghai on north to Seoul and Tokyo. There will be a few stray thunderstorms at Bangkok later this week. Manila and Singapore will be warm with daily rain.

## Africa

Algeria 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Cape Town 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Cairo 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Johannesburg 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Lima 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
London 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Moscow 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
New York 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Paris 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Rome 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Stockholm 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Vienna 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Zurich 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20

## Latin America

Buenos Aires 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Caracas 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Lima 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Mexico City 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
New Orleans 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
New York 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Paris 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Rome 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Stockholm 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Vienna 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Zurich 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20

## Middle East

Beirut 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Cairo 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Damascus 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Jerusalem 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
London 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Moscow 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
New York 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Paris 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
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Vienna 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20  
Zurich 20/22 17/20 15/20 17/20 17/20

## Legend: sunny, partly cloudy, cloudy, showers, thunderstorms, rain, snow, sleet, ice, fog, wind, etc.

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## CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

- From
- Win every
- Former Iranian
- Comely
- Spaghetti sauce
- Draft status
- First name in
- Cartoon sign
- Min. neighbor

## DOWN

- Know-it-all
- Auto racer
- Speller of fame
- Sweetie
- Corps
- Seedless raisin
- Part of Caesar's
- Platitudes, e.g.
- Stir
- Leather add-on
- Miss Boop
- David of

## ACROSS

- Not accept
- Life of
- It's on thick
- Holier
- Before
- Prejudices
- 60's British
- leone
- Phi — (first brother)
- Binder
- Winter
- Olympics event
- Long ago
- Do a
- Don't take, e.g.
- Painless
- Whistle time
- Start
- Word providing
- a hint to the
- three diagonals
- Lamebrain
- Pauperish
- "Pro"!

## DOWN

- Endures
- Vile of
- LAX posting
- Diet's target
- The oldest
- "The Egg"
- Mr. Witter
- Shed item
- British music
- man
- Equine dinner
- Scenic piano
- musical
- Architect's
- of the
- Recur, as
- artist
- Judge
- Sharp argument
- "Pro"
- Got up
- Three rounds
- "Wide Sargasso"
- Sea's author
- 37 About
- Peter of "Held"
- S.P.
- Hip
- Joist
- Threaten
- Actor who
- debuted in
- "Deliverance"

## Solution to Puzzle of July 5

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## Travel in a world without borders, time zones or language barriers.



Imagine a world where you can call country to country as easily as you can from home. And reach the U.S. directly from over 125 countries. Converse with someone who doesn't speak your language, since it's translated instantly. Call your clients at 3 a.m. knowing they'll get the message in your voice at a more polite hour. All this is now possible with AT&T.

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If you don't have an AT&T Calling Card or you'd like more information on AT&T global services, just call us using the convenient Access Numbers on your right.

